FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEW SAM-5 POSITIONS ON PACT BORDERS REPORTED

DW041303 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Mar 83 p 6

[Gregor Kondek report]

[Text] Munich -- The Soviets have begun to build further SAM-5 (antiaircraft missiles) positions at the borders of the Warsaw Pact. In addition to a base south of Rostock and east of Schwerin (reports by DIE WELT on 19 February), recent reports indicate that a second SAM-5 position is under construction in the Schaala-Keilhaus area (Rudolstadt Kreis in Thuringia) and a third west of Plzen in Czechoslovakia.

The aim of developing a deeply staggered defense belt with various types of anti-aircraft missiles (they have different ranges and radar limits) is to have a weapon against the effective Western early warning reconnaissance planes of the AWACS type. The SAM-5 missile has a range of 300 km. The distance between the positions in Schwerin, Plzen and Thos in Hungary is 500 km each. The respective second positions in the GDR and in Hungary are reserve security positions if one of the mentioned SAM-5 positions should break down.

This defense line runs through central Europe to the south of southern Europe, from the Baltic area to the Adriatic. With these systems the AWACS planes, with their highly sensitive equipment and data-processing installations which can easily recognize movements and operations behind the Iron Curtain, can be destroyed.

BTA DIRECTOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON ANTONOV CASE

A'051511 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 4 (BTA) -- "If someone imagines putting us in the humiliating position of culpable who have to prove their innocence, is greatly mistaken", Mr Boyan Traykov, BTA director general, declared today at a meeting with Bulgarian and foreign journalists here. He said that now the world is witnessing an unheard of provocation, a slander campaign, which is pointed not only against Bulgaria but also against all the socialist countries.

The meeting which was held in one of the halls of the People's Palace of Culture Lyudmila Zhivkova, was called because in the last few days quite a number of foreign journalists addressed Mr Boyan Traykov with requests for interviews and statements in connection with the accusations levelled by the Italian investigation authorities for complicity in the papal attempt. The meeting which lasted three hours was attended by more than 100 foreign and Bulgarian journalists. It proceeded in the form of a free question-and-answer session without any prior prepared statement by the Bulgarian speaker.

Mr Boyan Traykov pointed out that till this very moment the Bulgarian side had not received any official information from the competent Italian authorities about the concrete accusations against Bulgarian nations, nor about the outcome of the previous investigation in Rome. The whole information about these accusations comes from the Italian press and from other Western mass media, Mr Boyan Traykov said. At the same time the Italian side is as almost demanding from Bulgaria to produce proofs of the innocence of her ungroundedly accused citizens. "This manner of the Italian authorities' behaviour is improper", the Bulgarian speaker said.

Prompted by the new allegations of the assassin Mehmet Ali Agca against Sergey Antonov and other Bulgarian nationals, that they had plotted a bomb or some other attempt upon Lech Walesa, the leader of the dissolved Polish trade union of Solidarity when he was in Italy in January 1981, Mr Boyan Traykov said that something of the kind could be expected. This new provocation is launched since the ungrounded charges of complicity of Sergey Antonov and other Bulgarians in the papal attempt are collapsing. Some Italian colleagues also contributed to the collapse of these accusations, Mr Boyan Traykov stressed.

The aim of the new accusations is to divert the attention from the ungroundedness of the previous ones and to enable Rome's department of inquiry to sneak out of the strained situation it walked in all by itself. The aim is to extend the long-term provocational campaign against Bulgaria and socialism in a new direction. Mr Boyan Traykov expressed the opinion that the initiation of this new inquiry was an act of self-confession on the part of Rome's department of inquiry for the failure of the inquest against Antonov in connection with the papal attempt of May 13th, 1981.

Mr Boyan Traykov reported that he had just received some news from Rome about a new deterioration of Sergey Antonov's state of health. The Bulgarian speaker resolutely declared that Rome's department of inquiry was fully liable for the health and life of Sergey Antonov.

Mr Boyan Traykov quoted the allegations of some newspapers that Bulgaria detained the Italian nationals Farsetti and Trevisin who are now being tried for espionage in Sofia, in order to use them as an exchange goods for Sergey Antonov. Recalling numberous Bulgarian statements that any sort of exchange is out of question, he pointed out that no one had ever offered, directly or indirectly, or ever hinted at such a deal. Mr Boyan Traykov said that such an offer was unthinkable because the innocent Sergey Antonov could not be exchanged for the Farsetti and Trevisin caught at the spot and tried for espionage.

Antonov must be released but not as result of an exchange of absolute removal of all underground accusations against him, Mr Boyan Traykov said. The Bulgarian side insists on the absolute revealing of the truth in this provocation. Bulgaria is ready to cooperate with the Italian legal authorities till the full clarification of the facts, but the cooperation must be unfolding on an equal basis, on reciprocity. In reply to the allegations of some Western authorities that the Bulgarian legal and investigation authorities had not answered the letter of investigating magistrate Ilario Martella in which he demanded some clarifications on Agca's allegations concerning his stay in Bulgaria, Mr Boyan Traykov reported he had the letter-reply of the Bulgarian attorney general's office to Mr Ilario Martella. As insisted by the representatives of the Italian press and based on the fact that Martella's letter had become known to the public, Mr Boyan Traykov made the journalists familiar with the content of the Bulgarian reply. The reply consists of the following moments:

-- In the 1979-1981 period no Turkish national named Mehmet Ali Agca has stayed in Bulgaria and there is not a single person here who knows him or has met him under this or some other name.

-- No foreigner named Husayn Kahf has been established to have been in Bulgaria. On August 29-30, 1980, at the border area with Turkey, no person of this name was detained, nor other person with a forged passport and 3000 U.S. dollars in his pocket.

-- There is no town, village or locality of the name of Kapikule in Bulgaria.

— The telephone number referred to in I. Martella's letter, the number of the numerator of the hotel Vitosha in Sofia — 62-41-51 -- can be found in all the ads and other official papers of the hotel and in the official telephone directory of the town of Sofia. There are no telephones of 12431 and 13421 numbers in the town of Sofia.

— In 1980 18 persons named Yoginder Singh passed via Bulgaria, all of them Indian citizens, born on different dates.

The Bulgarian general attorney's office expresses its readiness to continue the investigation in cooperation with the Italian investigating authorities. But to achieve this end, it is necessary for the Italian side to send over more data distinctive features of Agca, the letter reads in part.

Mr Boyan Traykov emphasized that this whole provocation around the papal attempt was plotted by the CIA, but after it was established that the charges against Antonov are collapsing, the CIA decided to split from the Italian services and leave them to pull the burning chestnuts out of the fire for themselves. In recent days, however, President Reagan ordered the CIA to actively make an investigation into the papal assassination attempt with the view to helping the Italian authorities to come out of the awkward situation they have got into. Isn't President Reagan's instruction for the CIA to make an inquiry into a crime preparated in Rome, a crime which is entirely in the Italian authorities' jurisdiction, an interference on the part of the USA with the internal affairs of Italy? -- asked Mr Traykov. Why doesn't the Italian Government protest against this interference?

Some are now maintaining the thesis that it would be desirable to draw a veil over the whole story in the name of peace and detente, Mr Traykov said. What they mean is to leave the public opinion with the impression that the Bulgarians are really assailants, murderers, terrorists, etc. Someone propose this question to be veiled in the name of the world peace. For some this variant can be perceived as an outcome of a deadlock they themselves had come into, Mr Traykov said. But we do not agree and cannot agree with such anoutcome. We insist that this comes to an end, that the truth of the organization of this provocation be revealed and we do not agree with this story to be veiled. For us peace is a sacred thing in order to receive it through shameful insinuations to the address of honour of the Bulgarian people". [sentence as received]

As for the status of Turkish national Bekir Celenk, who is kept under the control of the Bulgarian authorities in connection with the charges levelled at him by the Italian investigation authorities, Mr Boyan Traykov explained that Italian investigating magistrate Palermo who officially demanded to interrogate him, will have the opportunity of doing this as soon as he comes to Bulgaria. Investigating magistrate Palermo was expected to come on February 28. But he did not come then, Mr Traykov said. The Bulgarian authorities are still ready to make all possibilities available for his independent examination of Bekir Celenk, he stressed.

As for Turkey's demand for Bekir Celenk to be extradited there for copper smuggling and illegal hard currencies transfers, Mr Boyan Traykov said that in Bulgaria he is kept under control because of much severe charges levelled at him by the Italian legal authorities. Only when the inquiry of these accusations goes to an end then Turkey's demand for Celenk's extradition will be discussed.

To the question: "Isn't the current anti-Bulgarian campaign held among other things with the aim of exacerbating Bulgaria and Turkey's relations", Mr Boyan Traykov said that there are some tendencies in the circles but they will be doomed to failure. Recently the Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen was on an official visit here. In the communique published after the end of his meetings with Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, there was stressed the two countries wish and readiness to develop and deepen their goodneighbourly relations, the Bulgarian spokesman recalled.

Referring to the accusations that Bulgaria has been implicated in arms smuggling on which a great trial is under way in the Italian town of Trento, Mr Boyan Traykov stressed that in this inquiry which is conducted by investigating magistrate Palermo not a single Bulgarian name has been mentioned. There are no facts which speak that Bulgaria and her employees and organizations have something to do with what was been revealed in Trento, he said. Some, however, are deliberately confusing the concepts of terrorism and national liberation movement by identifying them, the Bulgarian speaker noted.

Mr Boyan Traykov stressed: "We have really backed up, are backing and will back up the national liberation movements in their just struggle. For us this is a question of honour and of international duty. But no one has the right to call the national liberation movements terroristic acts. This is an open, honest revolutionary struggle for freedom and for progress. These movements have created the brightest personalities in history. Can any one brand Garibaldi as a terrorist?

In conclusion Mr Boyan Traykov emphasized that all the journalists present here are interested in reaching the truth. "Let us channel all our efforts", he said, "not only today, but tomorrow, too, in the course of the whole development of things, in order to make our contribution to come to the truth, so that things can end up successfully and in Bulgaria and Italy relations the good friendly traditions of cooperation can be restored, and the climate of detente is brought back to in Europe again".

Judge Arrives To Interview Celenk

AU051905 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 5 Mar 83

["Very Urgent Carlo Palermo Arrives in Sofia" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 5 (BTA) -- Italian investigating magistrate Carlo Palermo who is conducting the inquiry in Trento, arrived here today. "I am coming to interrogate the accused Bekir Celenk", he told a BTA representative at Sofia airport. To the question what he expects from the visit magistrate Palermo replied: "We shall see afterwards". Carlo Palermo arrived from Milan this evening by a plane of the Balkan Bulgarian civil aviation.

FARSETTI QUESTIONING ENDS, TRIAL TO RESUME 7 MAR

AU042110 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 4 (BTA) -- One court hearing the case of Italian nationals Paolo Farsetti and Gabriela Trevisin, ended Farsetti's examination today. The two Italians are accused of having taken pictures of military sites in Bulgaria in order to submit them to a foreign state or organisation.

Farsetti admitted he had taken pictures of military sites. He maintained, however, that he did not know that the sites were secret and were a state secret. Farsetti could not deny, however, that he lied to a military patrol at the border when they asked him whether he was taking piotures of the frontier facilities. He continued to maintain he did not understand the two-time warnings not to shoot any more.

Farsetti denied Trevisin's testimony that he made her take pictures of military sites, but failed to give any convincing explanations to refute her accusations.

The court found a number of discrepancies in Farsetti's story and differences with his evidence at the preliminary in quest.

The trial will be continued on Monday by hearing the witnesses to the case.

BALEV MEETS PCI DEPUTY IN ITALY 5 MARCH

AU052040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who is heading the BCP delegation to the 16th PCI Congress, today met (Luciano Varga), member of the PCI leadership, a parliamentary deputy and director of RINASCITA, the PCI theoretical journal. Views were exchanged on the development of the cooperation between the two parties and on other issues of mutual interest. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LATIN AMERICA

AU061614 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministres, departed for Latin America on 6 March. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Eustaquio Manuel Remedios de los Cuetos, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, [name indistinct], Nicaraguan charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, and (Vincente Puello), adviser at the Mexican Embassy in Sofia.

DOYNOV RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION IN SOFIA

AU041939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, received the CPSU Central Committee delegation, headed by Boris Semenov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Department, which is visiting our country. They held a talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, on cooperation between the two countries and parties in the chemical industry sector.

PZPR'S ORZECHOWSKI CONCLUDES TALKS; DEPARTS

AU042124 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Aleksandur Lilov received the PZPR Central Committee delegation headed by Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in Sofia today.

The closing talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, as well as by Lazar Prichkapov, head of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department. The talks were also attended by Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria.

Delegation Departs

AU061909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee delegation led by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, which paid a business visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, has left the country. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Georgi Atanasov, Lazar Prichkapov, chief of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SED'S MITTAG IN SOFIA

LD070225 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, and Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, have affirmed the desire of their countries to undertake all possible efforts to further strengthen the unity of the community of socialist states.

In a friendly talk that took place in Sofia today the two politicians informed each other about the many varied initiatives by the working people of their countries to develop the economy. It was of increasing importance, they said, to realize, according to plan, the trade agreement for the period up to 1985 and to fulfill the programs of scientific and technical cooperation. Guenter Mittag at the same time reported on the GDR's plans for Karl Marx Year 1983, to which, as Todor Zhivkov also stressed, Bulgaria also ascribed great importance.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 6 Mar 83 adds that the meeting was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria.]

SIGNIFICANCE OF CDU/CSU VICTORY DISCUSSED

LD071132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] We have been carrying regular reports about the course and results of the extraordinary FRG parliamentary election in our news bulletin. Our correspondent Frantisek Vonderka will now briefly sum up the results:

The Social Democrats yesterday suffered a crushing defeat. In contrast to this the right-wing CDU/CSU alliance recorded another rise. It achieved this result, in particular, due to the fact that during the election campaign it succeeded in convincing the voters that the issues of reviving the economy and of unemployment are allegedly the most important problems facing the country, which in view of their immediate impact on the Federal Republic's population have influenced a considerable section of the public. The CDU/CSU alliance succeeded in convincing the voters that Helmut Kohl's government alone is capable of solving these urgent problems.

The right is trying to make use of the results of the election as authorizing them to carry out NATO plans, which are based on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles. Regardless of this, one thing is already clear: Despite the right's victory in yesterday's federal election, the principal issue of today is still undecided. The FRG peace movement, which has now entered parliament by way of the Green Party and which -- and this is certain even now -- will in the future months affect to a far greater degree than to date the election potential of the CDU/CSU alliance, will have the final word in this respect.

CPSL'S LUDOVIT PEZLAR ASSAILS U.S. POLICY

AU042130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Mar 83 p 3

[First part of an article by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee: "Exacerbation of Ideological Struggle in the World and the Psychological War of Imperialism Against Real Socialism" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The dramatic exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the world is a characteristic feature of the present international situation. This phenomenon is inseparably linked with the changes in the foreign policy of the most important capitalist power, the United States, with the turnabout from the policy of detente to the escalation of international tension, to the preparations of imperialism for a military confrontation with the world socialist community. The objective of this reorientation is to achieve the military supremacy of the aggressive NATO pact over the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries. These changes are the most important features of the turnabout which specialized literature increasingly describes as the "Reagan phenomenon." For the sake of thoroughness we must add that the turnabout in U.S. foreign policy was being prepared by the military-industrial complex and other reactionary social forces as early as the end of the seventies. Many analysts speak in this connection about the emergence of "neoconservativism" in the policy and ideology of the largest capitalist power.

Two opposite lines forming the axis of international developments are now running up against each other with unusual vehemence in world politics:

-- The countries of the world socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, continue their endeavor to consistently implement the peace program, which follows up on the results of the relaxation of international tension in the last decade.

The question now is not only one of preserving all the positive things already achieved in this respect but, above all, of implementing detente also in the military sphere, by drawing up and implementing a program on disarmament. THIS IS THE AIM OF THE INITIATIVE-FILLED PROPOSALS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THE POLICY OF THE WORLD SOCIALIST COMMUNITY FULLY EXPRESSES THE ASPIRATIONS OF ALL PEACE-LOVING FORCES IN THE WORLD. WITHOUT EXAGGERATING, WE CAN SAY THAT IT CORRESPONDS TO THE INTERESTS OF MANKIND. IT HAS NEVER HAD AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY SENSIBLE ALTERNATIVE;

-- the second line is the orientation toward escalating international tension. It is represented by the most reactionary forces of contemporary imperialism, headed by the U.S. Administration. They seek to thwart the results of detente and to impose on the world a new round of senseless armament, which should not only ensure for imperialism military supremacy over the world socialist community, but also make its liquidation possible.

President Reagan himself formulated the goals of the American Administration's present policy with cynical candor. At the press conference on 16 June 1981, he said that "communism is not a normal way of life for a human being" and predicted its extinction. In a speech in the British Parliament on 8 June 1982, speaking to both Houses of Parliament from the Royal Gallery, he declared that "collectivism stifles all the best human impulses" and called for a crusade against communism that would leave Marxism-Leninism in the dustbin of history. "Let us no longer hesitate," Reagan agitated, "let us use our strength!" In the traditional State of the Union message delivered in Congress on 25 January this year, the U.S. President confirmed the validity of the goals formulated in his London speech and stressed that this strategy must be based on economic and military strength. What is involved are thus not intimidating statements, which are common among bourgeois politicians, but the setting of long-term targets that introduce significant changes in the strategic course of the largest capitalist power's foreign policy.

The absurdity of these concepts and goals is self-evident. They not only embarrassed the members of the British Parliament who were present, but also shocked many realistic bourgeois statesmen and theorists and a large part of the West European public, which is used to a careful camouflage of the actual policy goals of their governments. The fear of the adventurous nature and possible dangerous repercussions of these goals has not yet lessened, although the representatives of the U.S. Administration -- in view of public opinion -- no longer speak with such cynical candor.

History, in fact, clearly proves that it is precisely the people who brag of putting an end to communism that inevitably wind up in the dustbin of history. This lesson was learned not only by those who intervened against Soviet Russia, but also by the German fascists during World War II. Winston Churchill, too, in his famous Fulton speech of March 1948, which initiated the "cold war," called for a crusade against communism. Many Western journalists did not fail to note the connection between the Churchill and Reagan speeches. The liquidation of communism was also the subject of the infamous Truman Doctrine.

As known, by "communism" bourgeois statesmen do not only mean the countries of real socialism. In reality their policy is aimed against all progressive forces in the world, above all, against the national liberation movement. During the election campaign Reagan depicted all national liberation movements in Latin America as "Moscow's long arm." Many bourgeois statesmen and bourgeois journalists could not accept such a fantastically simplified view of the revolutionary processes in the present-day world.

The turnabout in the policy of the U.S. ruling circles has two causes. Among the internal factors is the economic crisis which, as American economists admit, is the most profound since the so-called Great Depression of the thirties, the great unemployment, inflation and many other ills.

Not only have all the economic measures of the Reagan administration to date -- ironically known as "Reaganomics" -- not contributed to alleviating the economic crisis but, on the contrary, they have deepened its impact on the working people. The huge armament program has brought fairy-tale-like profits to the military-industrial complex, but its consequences have been an unprecedented reduction of resources for social purposes. According to the well-known American economist Galbraith, Reagan proceeds in accordance with the "horse and sparrow theory". When we feed the rich, a few grains will remain for the poor. "Reaganomics" has deprived millions of people of work and sentenced them to vegetating. That, naturally, has resulted in the aggravation of the political situation in the United States as well as in the entire capitalist world.

Among the external causes of the turnabout are, above all, two circumstances -- the growth in the strength and authority of the world socialist system and the spread of the national liberation movement in the world. The U.S. ruling circles cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that imperialism has already lost its historical initiative and that the world socialist system increasingly influences the development of events in the world. The fall of the shah's rule of terror in Iran, the upsurge in the anti-imperialist national democratic movement in the world, the socialist orientation of Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique, the successes of socialist construction in Cuba and, in particular, the victory of the revolutionary forces in Nicaragu have literally frightened them.

All these and other facts are the result of the objective laws of the development of human society, although many bourgeois ideologues and politicians see these facts totally wrong, as fortuitous, the result of the "soft" policy of the governments of imperialist powers. They also ascribe them to the consequences of the detente process, which they regard as malignant. Politicians of the Reagan type are convinced that it is enough to tighten the screws, demonstrate strength, properly hold a whip over nations and everything will change. The current American Government has practically declared war on the objective laws of the historical development of human society. There is no need to talk about the futility of these efforts. The Reagan policy reminds one of Don Quijote fighting windmills. It can achieve certain temporary successes, but in the end the objective laws of historical development will throw the authors of the policy mercilessly into that rubbish heap in which they claim others will fall.

The main thrust of the policy of the reactionary forces of imperialism headed by the present American Government is aimed against the countries of real socialism, above all, against the Soviet Union. The reactionary forces of present-day imperialism are launching a frontal attack against them in all spheres of international life.

In the first place it is the preparations for military confrontation which make up the contents of many new phenomena in the Pentagon's strategic plans. Among these are the doctrine of "concentrated retaliation," "realistic intimidation," "flexible reaction," and many others. One of the most dangerous for mankind are the doctrines of "limited nuclear war" and "protracted nuclear war," which are based on the absolutely lunatic assumption that thermonuclear war can be limited to a certain area of the planet and that it can be won. "In a nuclear war, should it be unleashed, there can be no winners," notes the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted at the 5 January 1983 Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee. The Reagan government has discussed and is already implementing several hundred military programs.

American imperialism applies various forms of economic aggression to the countries of the world socialist community. One of them is the embargo on the so-called strategic products which is to prevent the socialist countries' access to modern technology.

The Reagan administration attaches great importance to a credit blockade and to abusing the indebtedness of some socialist countries for political blackmail. To do this it uses international financial institutions which are under the influence of the United States, such as, for example, the International Monetary Fund. The purpose of the various forms of American aggression is, among other things, to thwart the construction plans of the CEMA countries, above all the realization of their fundamental strategic task, which is the transition from an extensive to an overwhelmingly intensive economic development.

In the political sphere, the American Government applies the doctrine of the so-called selective approach in its relations with the socialist countries, the aim of which is splitting their unified course. To some it refuses to accord the so-called most-favored-nation clause which makes the imports of their goods to the American market more difficult because of higher duties. It makes the granting of this status contingent on political conditions. Imperialist centers attach primary importance to the legalization of the antisocialist political opposition in the socialist countries.

These plans of the reactionary forces of present-day imperialism are doomed to fail. The so-called sober-thinking bourgeois statesmen increasingly realize this. For example, the attempt to stop the construction of the gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe was a total fiasco. Similarly, the embargo policy cannot succeed because the scientific base of the socialist countries is so developed today that with common effort they can ensure the successful development of research in any sphere. Even the authors of these doctrines realize this. If they were really convinced that the CEMA countries are on the way to an economic bust and could not carry out the transition to overwhelmingly intensive economic development, as their propaganda states, then these measures would make no sense at all. However, at the same time one cannot fail to see that even if the imperialist powers do not have enough strength to thwart the construction program of the world socialist community, they can create temporary difficulties for it. For example, the manipulation of the sugar price on the world capitalist markets led to serious losses for the Cuban economy, but did not lead to Cuba's economic breakdown. Similarly, the credit blockade of Czechoslovakia did not prevent the successful fulfillment of the Seventh 5-year Plan even though it caused certain difficulties. The recent CIA report to the Congress notes that it would be unrealistic to expect the exhaustion of raw materials or an economic breakdown in the Soviet Union. The immense growth in arms spending has yielded fairy-tale-like profits for the military-industrial complex, but has hit the working people in the wealthiest country of the capitalist world very hard. In this connection, the well-known American economist W. Leontief said recently: "There is a danger that from the economic point of view the year 1983 will be terrible. If nothing changes in the United States, an improvement is almost impossible."

The upsurge in the peace movement and the opposition to stationing more American missiles with nuclear warheads in West European countries has surprised governments. Despite the smokescreen of bourgeois propaganda, the population has begun to realize that it is to be the victim of the hazardous thermonuclear game of the American Administration and domestic reactionary forces. The successes of the detente policy in the seventies have become rooted so deeply in the minds of people that it will not be easy to write them off.

According to the Reagan plans, the appearance of the counterrevolutionary elements in the Polish People's Republic was to be the beginning of the end of communism. However, these endeavors failed because of the determined opposition of the forces loyal to socialism. But the chaos and disruption in the Polish economy have caused great economic losses and required sacrifices from other socialist countries.

It can be assumed that this year we will witness a further escalation in the efforts of the reactionary forces of present-day imperialism, headed by the U.S. Government, to upset economic and political developments in the socialist world. Anticommunist centers are investing great hopes in the pope's planned journey to the Polish People's Republic this June. Since there will be presidential elections in the United States next year and -- as the public opinion polls show -- the greater part of the population rejects the policy of the current government as a result of the hard pressure of realities, the Reagan administration will increasingly try to achieve results which it could depict as showing the success of its strategic course.

In the frontal attack of the reactionary forces against the countries of real socialism in the world, the ideological struggle has been gaining extraordinary importance. As in other spheres, additional theories, doctrines and concepts of ideological struggle against communism are being constantly worked out, the course of anticommunist forces is being perfected, and the coordination of their activity deepened. The American Administration and the governments of other imperialist countries are generously funding this activity. The aforementioned facts are, among other things, also an admission of the lack of success of the bourgeois world in the struggle against communism. The more imperialism threatens it will put an end to Marxism-Leninism, the greater efforts it must exert for the ideological struggle against it. This paradox reflects the historical objective laws of the development of human society. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are increasingly more attractive and are making successful headway in the world.

The current psychological warfare being waged by imperialism against the socialist countries is indivisibly connected with the "Reagan phenomenon." As CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov stressed in his speech at the All-Union Scientific Conference in Tallin last October, it is important to see the substantial difference between an ideological struggle and psychological warfare.

Marxism-Leninism sees ideological struggle as an honorable and open confrontation, as an inseparable part of the class struggle. Therefore, any demands by bourgeois statesmen that the socialist countries "halt" or "abandon" the ideological struggle are unrealistic and nonsensical. Sometimes such voices are even heard at international forums and there are even attempts to pit the struggle of ideas and detente against each other. THE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE IS AN OBJECTIVE PROCESS WHICH IS TAKING PLACE IN TODAY'S WORLD AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE SOCIAL STRUGGLES. THEREFORE, IT CANNOT BE HALTED OR ABANDONED. IT IS EQUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO MERGE, TO RECONCILE ANTAGONISTIC IDEOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES WHICH MUTUALLY EXCLUDE ONE ANOTHER, SUCH AS, FOR EXAMPLE, BOURGEOIS NATIONALISM WITH PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. THEREFORE, A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE BOURGEOIS AND THE MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY IS IMPOSSIBLE. Both express contradictory class interests and objectives which are diametrically opposed to the objective laws governing social development: Marxism-Leninism is the revolutionary ideology of the workers class and other progressive forces, and the bourgeois ideology represents the ideological equipment of the exploiting reactionary social forces. However, what is not only possible, but necessary in the ideological struggle is the observance of principles such as integrity and candor when defending ideological positions and views. The ideological struggle is not an obstacle to economic, political, and other forms of cooperation among countries with different social systems.

HUSAK SENDS TELEGRAM TO GANDHI ON SUMMIT

LD070457 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a message of greeting to Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference and the Indian premier.

On behalf of the CSSR Government, all Czechoslovak people and on his own behalf he conveyed to Indira Gandhi and through her to the participants in the conference friendly greetings with wishes for the complete success of this important meeting. Comrade Gustav Husak goes on to say in the telegram that the decision to hold the conference in the Indian capital has confirmed the high prestige India, as one of the founding members has acquired through the significant role she has played in the realization of the principles on which the Nonaligned Movement was founded. The CSSR regards the Nonaligned Movement as an influential factor in the struggle for the consolidation of peace; against the policy of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. In the endeavor to achieve a free and independent political and economic development of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, Czechoslovakia is developing with the member countries relations of all-around cooperation on the tested principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and non-interference in internal affairs.

In the policy of the Nonaligned Movement we find identical views on the effort to maintain peace and avert war, on seeking ways out of the current tense international situation, on the approach to resolving open international problems and crises. We regard averting the danger of a nuclear war, halting the frenzied arms buildup and improving the international situation -- aggravated as a result of the policy of confrontation embarked upon by the most reactionary circles of imperialism -- as the most important task of the present that cannot be delayed any further. The path toward this has been pointed out by the peace proposals contained in the Political Declaration initiated and adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Organization in Prague at the beginning of this year. We highly appreciate the fact that these proposals -- and in particular the proposal to conclude a treaty on the non-use of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the member countries of the Warsaw Pact organizations and the North Atlantic Pact -- have drawn attention in all parts of the world as well as support among the nonaligned countries. We value this stance and are convinced that through the common course of action of the forces of peace, progress, and national liberation it will be possible to rid mankind of the threat of war and ensure a lasting peace for all nations.

Steps aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, proposals initiated by the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to create zones of peace and confidence amongst states, to develop relations of good neighborliness and equal cooperation have our full support. The CSSR supports the effort to rebuild international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, to establish a new, international economic order and ensure the full sovereignty of states over their own natural resources. In keeping with United Nations resolutions we support the call for a speedy opening of global talks about the most important problems. At the end of the telegram, Gustav Husak, president of the republic, voiced his conviction that the course and results of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference could be an important contribution to the common struggle of forces fighting for lasting peace and disarmament; for independence, democracy, economic development, and progress in the world.

NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Kampuchea Issue Discussed

AU071338 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 83 p 7

[Special correspondent Milan Madr Delhi dispatch: "The Conference of Ministers of the Nonaligned Countries Has Begun"]

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Mar — This Thursday Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, opened the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Nonaligned Countries in the Vidhya Bhavan Conference Center in the Indian capital of New Delhi.

The conference precedes the summit meeting that will begin on Monday.

The session was chaired by Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the host country who stressed that the conference is being convened during a critical period in international relations when the need to avert the danger of war and to consolidate world peace and security has become supremely urgent. He further said that the movement's members, as developing countries, also realize the pressing need to reorganize international economic relations on a more just and equal basis.

The ministers dealt with organizational and other problems. However, their activity focused, both politically and in terms of time, on the issue of Kampchea's representation after certain delegations tried -- as they tried at the last conference in Havana -- to take the bloody Pol Pot regime under their protective wing, to revive it on the international level, and despite its unprecedented crimes -- to pave it for the path toward recognition.

It was the delegations of Malaysia and Singapore which came out at the afternoon session with the cynical demand to recognize the Pol Pot regime that is now acting under the name of a so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. They further demanded that Sihanouk be invited to Delhi as its formal head. In this connection, the Singapore delegate attacked Cuba and its representatives in an extremely brutal way. He strove to "blame" them for the decision made by the 1979 Havana conference to leave Kampuchea's chair empty.

Vietnamese Minister Nguyen Co Thach stressed that during the last 4 years all attempts to push for the presence of the Pol Pot genocide regime, which had murdered more than 3 million Kampucheans, had failed.

As regards the presence of Vietnamese units, he stated that it is not the first, but the third time in the last few decades that they had entered Kampuchea. As soon as the French colonial war and the American aggression ended, they returned home. This time all units will completely withdraw as soon as China stops threatening Kampuchea's security, assisting Pol Pot, and abusing Thai territory to the detriment of the Kampuchean people.

Replying to the claim that the Nonaligned Movement should adopt the same attitude to the issue of Kampuchea's representation as the United Nations, the Vietnamese representative said, among other things, that in the past the United Nations had adopted a number of blatantly incorrect decisions. For instance, it had condemned China as an aggressor for sending its volunteers to Korea while, on the other hand, it had approved of the U.S. aggression against the DPRK. The Nonaligned Movement consists of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which have been victims of aggression and exploitation by colonialism, imperialism and other reactionary forces. It is the duty of nonaligned countries to fight to constantly curb the American and other imperialist influences. The Vietnamese representative resolutely rejected the attacks against Cuba and its representatives and called them attacks against the movement's correct resolutions and solidarity.

Yugoslav Minister Lazar Mojsov said that even though Yugoslavia recognizes Sihanouk, it is fully aware that agreement on this and other issues is necessary, and it will accept the standpoint adopted by this conference in order to be able to concentrate its attention on the main and broad problems.

Other speakers later spoke on this same issue.

The political and economic committees then dealt with the other points of the concluding declaration.

Further on Kampuchea Issue

AU071425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 83 pp 1, 7

[Special correspondent Milan Madr Delhi dispatch: "For the Movement's Unity; the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Nonaligned Countries Continues; the Confrontational Tone of Singapore Representative Rejected"]

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar -- The negotiations of the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Nonaligned Countries this Friday morning were dominated by the issue of Kampuchea's representation. Up to the final deadline for this issue, no official final statement on this matter has been issued in the Indian capital.

The session's chairman, Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, announced at the beginning of the afternoon that "we are now working on the conclusion that will be submitted to the summit conference as the ninth point of our agenda." This conclusion is expected to be published on Friday night. It is believed that the resolution of the Havana conference to leave Kampuchea's place empty for the time being will be confirmed.

The conference and journalistic circles are convinced that the aggressive statement made this Thursday by S. Dhanabalan, the Singaporean foreign minister, in which he brutally attacked Vietnam, Cuba and the decision of the Havana conference, has missed its goal of disrupting the conference.

Although opinions on this point differ in the Nonaligned Movement, it clearly followed from the debate that the absolute majority of the delegations do not want it to become a controversial issue at this conference. Regardless of the different positions, the common denominator prevailed; this denominator is seen in the movement's general and urgent interest not to permit a confrontation that could negatively influence both the course of the conference and the movement itself.

On Friday the Indian press pointed out, for instance, that Pakistan -- and Singapore had hoped for its unconditional assistance -- has refused to link the Kampuchean question to Afghanistan. It did not even mention Afghanistan in its statement. Nor did Singapore's allies from the ASEAN pact give full support to Singapore's allies.

A total of 61 delegations spoke on the issue of Kampuchea's representation. A number of them spoke in favor of inviting the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These countries included, for instance, Laos, Mozambique, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, India, Angola, the Seychelles, Cuba, Nicargua and Grenada. Other countries spoke in favor of the Pol Pot regime that is represented by the so-called coalition government. These states included Singapore, Malaysia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Sudan, the Comorus, Somalia, Peru and Ecuador. Some of the countries which consider the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be legitimate expressed the thought that, in view of the existing situation, they agree to leave Kampuchea's chair empty. The line separating the delegations has divided them roughly into two equal halves.

In the further course of its negotiations, the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs recommended the acceptance of the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and the Republic of Vanuatu as new members. Thus, the Nonaligned Movement will grow from the present 97 members to 101 members. The island states of Antigua and Barbados have been recommended as observers.

The entire preparatory phase of the conference is devoting great attention to economic issues, too. This primarily concerns the program of immediate measures which would improve the tense economic situation in the developing countries as well as the development of economic collaboration among the developing countries themselves.

A proposal was submitted in the Political Committee -- which also convened on Friday with the Yugoslav representative in the chair -- that the conference of nonaligned countries approve of a "message of solidarity with the Palestinian people" who are waging a fight for the realization of their rights.

On Friday Indian Prime Minister Gandhi met S.S. Keshtmand, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who assured her that his government maintains a flexible and realistic stand on resolving the situation in Afghanistan. I. Gandhi stated that India is sincerely interested in ensuring the prosperity and progress of the Afghan people.

The Delhi conference is the target of subversive attention from the imperialist circles. In this connection, the Delhi DAILY PATRIOT published an interesting report this Friday. According to this report, a 120 man group of American diplomats and other representatives is now operating in Delhi to work on the various Asia, African and Latin American delegates to the Nonaligned Conference in order to acquire their support for the American formulations of various political and economic issues. The most active member of this group is Susan Johnson, who is on the staff of J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations. The members of this group have particularly intensified their activity in the last 2 days.

RUDE PRAVO ROUNDTABLE HELD ON SET OF MEASURES

AU031712 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 1 March 1983 carries on page 3 a 5,000-word report by Jan Tihlarik and Miloslav Vltavsky entitled "RUDE PRAVO Roundtable Discussion on the Realization of the Improved System of National Economy Management; How To Enhance the Efficacy of the Set of Measures." The discussion of the "efficacy of the new rules, particularly in the sphere of technical advance and in capital construction," took place at an unspecified date and place. The participants are Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance; Frantisek Chval, CSR deputy minister of industry, for the authorities; Jirina Pithova, director of the Tiba plant in Beroun; Miroslav Kopic, director of Zdar engineering and foundries plant in Vitkovice; Jiri Smutny, director of the Prumstav enterprise in Prague; and Milan Raputa, deputy director of economy in ZVS engineering works in Adamov, for production.

The discussion is opened by Razl, who points out that the Set's more than 2 years of validity have "confirmed its correct orientation." The differing results, he says, are due to the "way individual enterprises and economic production units have succeeded in grasping" its purpose. Some of them, he adds, are "fighting to get individual indexes," above all those that they think could make it easier for them to acquire means for stimulating individuals and the enterprise, instead of striving to implement the Set's main demands.

According to Smutny, his enterprise has been given a plan going "far beyond its capacity," and this has "created a difficult situation." The "precise structure of the production program" was unknown and so "no counterplan could be adopted for 1983; and when matters were clarified, it was too late," he points out. He adds that the "average wage increment amounts to almost zero, and this will hamper our effort to stabilize the number of employees. Moreover, the overstuffed production program produces a number of negative consequences for the enterprise."

Kopic notes the adverse role of "elements limiting the use of funds," which had been acquired by fulfilling the indexes, for instance the top limits for average earnings; and Pithova describes the practical effect of planning manpower -- a plant which saves manpower in the last quarter of the year is entitled to less employees the following year, so that many plants "probably say that it would be merely detrimental for them to do more than their immediate duty."

The "Set's efficacy is low only if its rules are not consistently adhered to," and it fully depends on the "management and organizational work on all management levels," Raputa underscores. According to Chval, the Set "leads to the intensification of economy," as the qualitative indexes of the last 2 years prove, but Chval adds, the "final breakdown of the state plan was higher than envisaged by the directives and counterplanning" and, although it was twice as high as for the preceding year, "this did not cover the national economy's needs." On the other hand, he says, "those who received higher tasks also received appropriate wages means, according to the valid set of norms."

Razl points out that "reserves can still be found" for tightening norms for the consumption of raw materials, energy, and labor, particularly by studying production and technological processes and seeking new impulses for increasing labor productivity; innovations can strikingly enhance efficacy, too. The "output of material norms must be adjusted," he stresses, "and this can only be done through negotiations with the people," even though "the negotiations will probably be full of conflicts."

According to Sanca, the Set is "an open system" and its implementation requires a change in the way of thinking and acting; "One cannot speak of its low efficacy, only of the need to establish the necessary conditions for its efficient implementation." Plants without fixed plans in the second half of the year, and with problems in ensuring production and sales, cannot expect the Set to automatically save them, Sanca warns. People who say that "we have had problems throughout the 2 years of the duration of our improved system," that it is no good and should be replaced by letting the commodity'cash flow operate, or by something else, are absolutely wrong, he says.

Kopic sees the "factors diminishing the Set's efficacy" in everybody's wish to "simplify matters by unostentatiously pushing through" indexes concerning material, whereas one should strive to valorize manpower, not material; ideas, not mass.

In summing up this topic, Ler says that "we have not yet exhausted all of the Set's possibilities, often remaining merely on the surface and sticking to indexes and methods instead of properly working out the changes that must occur in the process of intensifying our economy. We must also react to new phenomena, such as changes in the raw material resources. That is why our measures consist of various limitations -- but surely that does not contradict the principle of improving management; quite the contrary.

"It is not yet sufficiently understood that the Set is actually a sociopolitical process. In searching for the sources of its insufficient efficacy, we find them also in the people's simplifying matters and limiting them to accomodate their own viewpoints and needs. An example: The index method is generally criticized -- but, as such, it has existed in the past, it exists today, and will exist in the future. When is it bad? Above all, whenever it is used mechanically. Good workers get increasingly larger loads, bad ones are treated benevolently: the former think it illogical to treat the latter in this way just because they fail in making profit due to a deficit, or to fines, or to damages."

Good norms, cost accounting, objective approaches to the Set as a "vitally important process and not a mere governmental resolution" -- all this will enhance the Set's efficacy, Ler underscores.

Sanca then speaks in favor of "speedier innovations and investments in effective technical development"; otherwise, he says, even the best measures will fail. One must, however, have a clear idea of priorities and all-social interests, he says.

Chval points out that, currently, large investment projects are preferred to modernizing existing facilities; he pleads for preferential financing of effective modernization projects. Then Razl concedes that "for years we have been unable to pursue an investment policy in keeping with that formulated by our party's individual congresses. The reason? I believe this was due to our failure to grasp that the investment issue is primarily one of calculations." Today "amortization frequently swallows the effect of productivity increases and of the saved material costs," Razl adds.

According to Smutny, "One should improve conditions for realizing investments and promoting technical advance"; this should be the "concern of the center," which should be responsible for making the project "priority" or "standard." Razl underscores the investor's responsibility for deciding wherein to invest, and insists that the "realizers of investments" should be urged to see to it that the savings achieved in a project become to a certain extent manifested as net profit. And Pithova voices her belief that the CSSR should work within the CEMA framework for greater self-sufficiency by elaborating a more sophisticated advanced investment policy.

Razl then notes that the Set had been conceived so as to serve as a set of norms for about 5 years; and Sanca pleads that it should more markedly influence investing to make it more qualified and effective. They both urge that one should make it more difficult for certain branches to acquire money for investments, so as to force them to use their heads and find other economical solutions.

After dealing with various ways of influencing the efficacy of investments -- Ler speaks in favor of greater pressure for thrifty economic thinking in investment planning; Smutny advocates "more radical measures" for reducing the number of uncompleted construction projects and sees the "causes of these problems in the supra-enterprise sphere," in the "incorrectly balanced plan and the structure" of norms for the construction branch; Chval notes that the "low level of investment efficacy is negatively manifested in the implementation of profitability indexes with regard to production assets" and that it "aggravates the intensification process" in economic production units. The roundtable is concluded by Minister Ler, who underscores that "technical advance must become the significant component of the entire enterprise strategy in the coming years" and "the axis" of all management and planning. "In keeping with the need to improve planned management," he states, "we are now realizing certain changes in relations between production and foreign trade, in investments and the ensurance of technical advance; we want to make every enterprise and economic production unit orient itself toward satisfying society's needs as best possible, both on the domestic and the foreign market, and to make subordinate its short-and long-term entrepreneurship strategy to this requirement. Both planning and the planning indexes, the resources and goals of remunerations must be adjusted to this; we must become more flexible in setting the prices, and we must activate the finance policy more than to date."

In summing up the roundtable discussion, the two reporters call the 2 years of the Set's validity its "childhood" and see the Set's purpose in a "striking influence on the intensive development of our national economy. In order to succeed in this," they say, "It is not sufficient to change the indexes -- that would make success too easy to achieve. In order to succeed, we must change the people's way of thinking and also, in consequence, their behavior in every working place. We must get rid of our former habits, of any one-sided orientation -- to search for a way to achieve things by evading valid rules will be a hopeless undertaking in the future. That is also why we are constantly looking for ways to improve the Set, to enable it to shape the people's way of thinking even better than now."

NEUE ZEIT ON ADELMAN NOMINATION TO ARMS POST

AU041700 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 3 Mar 83 p 2

[M.G. commentary: "How a Thief Is Set To Catch a Thief"]

[Text] If somebody had the idea of appointing a pyromaniac to a post where he would be responsible for firefighting he would, first, expose himself to general astonishment and, second, to the suspicion of being more interested in causing a fire than preventing it.

When the U.S. Administration recently released Eugene V. Rostow, the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from office and nominated Kenneth L. Adelman to this post, it had exactly the aforementioned effect on many politicians and press representatives; Kenneth Adelman is precisely one of those absolute extremists who is terming the whole idea of disarmament a "hoax." He maintains as he has previously that the United States is lagging behind the USSR and regards this as a grave danger. So far so bad.

Recently there came the decision of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Four teen of the 17 members were against Adelman who, as the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG reported, at his first hearing before that committee reinforced the impression of his incompetence regarding the subject through a "noncommittal attitude which left an impression of arrogance" and "vagueness of answers to many well-founded questions." Democratic Senator Alan Cranston, a member of the committee, thus expressed the idea that with Adelman it was intended to "set a thief to catch a thief." After the "no" of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Adelman is still up for discussion because the President is backing him. Now the entire Senate will decide on Adelman's appointment. Reagan announced that he would use all his persuasive skills and eventually "build a fire" under the Senate.

The personnel debates in the U.S. Administration would be no topic for us if what is behind them were not alarming symptoms of a policy which has far-reaching consequences for world peace.

It is not without reason that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko noted in his most recent PRAVDA interview that the United States is trying to stall the Geneva negotiations on both strategic armaments and nuclear arms in Europe. This is being done with the unambiguous aim of obtaining military superiority for itself. Andrey Gromyko called this a "biased, egotistical position imbued with the spirit of reckless imperialist ambitions." As before there is no progress at the Geneva negotiations because the United States -- contrary to different statements and suggestions made outside the conference hall -- is not departing from its "zero option" which is unfair to the USSR. Thus the suspicion is further reinforced that the United States is only conducting the negotiations to deceive the peace forces in the United States itself and in Western Europe and to mislead the alarmed public.

Nevertheless, NATO General Rogers recently spilled the beans and demanded: "First deploy and then negotiate." This is an illusory position because the "stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would create a qualitatively new situation and the entire responsibility for the consequences then would devolve on the United States and NATO as a whole." This is what Andrey Gromyko also noted unambiguously with respect to NATO's efforts to suggest to people that the deployment of new U.S. missiles does not contradict the purport of the negotiations presently taking place in Geneva.

It also becomes evident in the light of such facts why Kenneth L. Adelman is to be a suitable man for this type of arms control and disarmament. He will certainly show more understanding for delaying and procrastinating maneuvers than his predecessor. Eugene V. Rostow, certainly not a "dove" in the Republican camp but an experienced practiser, stated upon his dismissal: "If peace is involved one cannot be eager enough. The problem is, however, that one then becomes a nuisance for people who do not want to move."

'MAJOR VICTORY' FOR CDU/CSU IN FRG ELECTIONS

LD061958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Bonn, 6 Mar (ADN) -- According to reports received so far, the CDU/CSU has achieved a major victory today in elections to the FRG Bundestag. Projections indicate that they have received around 50 percent of the vote, as against 44.5 percent in the 1980 elections. The SPD has, according to the current position, reached around 38 percent. That means losses of about 5 percent compared with the last Bundestag elections. The FDP will be represented in the new Bundestag. According to projections, their proportion of the vote is about 7 percent. Current projections indicate that the trend for the Greens is somewhat below the 5 percent hurdle. Whether the number of votes is sufficient to ensure entry into the Bundestag is currently uncertain.

THURINGIAN BISHOP DOUBTS AUTHENTICITY OF LETTER

DW031209 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 3 Mar 83 p 2

[Karl-Heinz Baum report]

[Text] Berlin, 2 March -- Thuringian Land Bishop Werner Leich has expressed various doubts about the authenticity of a letter that was allegedly sent by 18 young Christians in mid-February to the Thuringian church management. In an interview approved by the GDR Foreign Ministry to EVANGELISCHER PRESSE DIENST [EPD], Leich said: "We have not received the letter as of 1 March." He added: "So long as I haven't received the signed letter, I will not consider it to be genuine, if you understand this mild formulation correctly."

Leich also said that youth parsons and superintendents had been unable to find the "so-called senders of that letter" -- young Christians from Rudte and Saalfeld. According to Leich this letter "shows every sign of a skillful journalistic stunt." Leich said that he has received many letters from young Christians and that "they all have a completely different style."

Leich also cites a spiritual reason for his doubts regarding the letter's authenticity: "If Christians have to say something unpleasant to one other, they look into each other's eyes. They would never write an open letter that would publicly accuse the recipient before he had the chance to say anything at all." Leich said that at a meeting of the chairmen of the Thuringian church circles, the Jena superintendent proved that the "alleged letter consisted of skilled half-truths or distorted facts."

In the letter published by FRG papers, the Thuringian church leaders were accused of having abandoned young people in Jena who had committed themselves to peace and who, therefore, had to suffer reprisals by the state and even arrests. In the interview Leich stressed that in talks with state organs, the church "had done something to benefit those arrested in Jena." Further steps had been planned, but became unnecessary after the release of those involved.

Leich also said that the church in the GDR is neither a "camouflaged government party nor a camouflaged opposition party." The independent commitment of the church to peace within the GDR can be supported only by those who intend to live and work in the GDR. Therefore, the attempt by the FRG to advise or even judge the church in carrying out its service seemed "strange" to Leich.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON GOVERNMENT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU041414 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Mar 83 p 5

[Jerzy Gonczarski report: "Current Affairs of the Country"]

[Text] At the INTERPRESS center in Warsaw on 1 March, a press conference for foreign journalists took place. Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban informed correspondents about the most important problems which the authorities are tackling.

Referring to the recent speeches by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the spokesman said that right now the most important problem for the government is the anti-inflation program which is under preparation. The authorities also wish to reach a turning point in the battle against various kinds of social anomalies. They wish to curb parasitism and all manifestations of economic crime.

Next, Jerzy Urban said that penal policy has become very much more liberal in Poland in recent years. This liberalization has been the result of a deliberate policy which prefers penal measures such as fines and detention. The view exists at present that the liberalization process has gone too far. An example is speculation, which is very rarely punished by imprisonment.

J. Urban said that the amassing of great fortunes during the crisis is causing particular indignation among society. The authorities will firmly eliminate these phenomena. An equalizing tax will become universal; this tax will be progressive. There have previously been rather a lot of exemptions from it.

The spokesman said the government is also preparing a program of savings and of battle against waste. The government also intends to clear up the position of Polonian firms, since the profits made by some of them are incompatible with their taxation and capital outlay. However, the government will continue to support enterprises producing useful goods.

During the conference, J. Urban referred to the Florida speech made by the chairman of the American trade union headquarters, AFL-CIO. Lane Kirkland's approach to Polish matters is strongly at variance with the facts. L. Kirkland said that the new trade union law in Poland is creating artificial structures and rejects the right to strike. The government spokesman commented on this statement as follows: Our legislature does not restrict the right to strike any more than the appropriate regulations in the United States do. J. Urban also criticized the AFL-CIO chief's statement that when workers in our country lose their jobs, they are subject to compulsory work in accordance with the law on parasitism. J. Urban said that compulsory work only applies to parasites, and work for them is already being prepared in the Zulawy region and in Pomerania. It is not true that a person who loses his employment for any reason comes under the new law. On the contrary, he has the possibility of obtaining a job anywhere with such a lot of vacancies; therefore, he can make a free choice.

L. Kirkland also said in his Florida speech that there are 5,000 to 10,000 political prisoners in Poland with sentences ranging from 1 to 10 years. J. Urban said that, in fact, there are only several hundred people in prisons for political crimes. This is in sharp contrast with the apocalyptic vision spread by L. Kirkland, J. Urban commented.

Referring to a question which had been asked before the conference, J. Urban said the following: I can add to the latest press communique on the arrest of 10 underground Solidarity activists in Warsaw that the group's leader is Adam Borkowski. This group is accused of abducting Narozniak from a hospital and of various terrorist actions against so-called collaborators. After these explanations by Minister Urban, a round of questions and answers started:

[Question] Have the investigations into the case of the seven KOR [Social Self Defense Committee] activists and the group of seven key Solidarity representatives been completed? When will their trial commence? (from the Spanish agency EFE)

[Answer] Investigations have been completed concerning the KOR members. Right now the accused are acquainting themselves with the evidence, which covers 35 volumes. The trial will commence when the accused say they have finished studying these documents. This will probably be shortly. However, the investigations concerning the seven key Solidarity activists have not been completed.

[Question] The Episcopate's communique has been sharply edited by PAP. The PAP version omits some statements made in the communique. Does this sort of practice signify a turning point in press policy? (from a representative of the Polonian press)

[Answer] There is no turning point either in press policy or in relations between the church and the state. PAP summarizes communiques like the one from the Episcopate's talks. However, I believe this summary remains faithful to the basic points of the communique.

[Question] How many people have appealed to the State Council for clemency? (from REUTER)

[Answer] I said at an earlier press conference that there are over 1,500 such people. Up to 28 February, the Prosecutor General of the Polish People's Republic had submitted 108 appeals to the State Council from persons convicted of crimes which fall under the special appeals procedure; the military prosecutor had submitted 73 appeals. Submitting an appeal does not mean the appeal has been granted. For example, the military prosecutor's office has rejected three appeals out of the 73 it received. Up to now the State Council has considered 72 such appeals and has granted clemency in 70 cases. However, these figures are no longer topical because the State Council is now considering a new batch of appeals. I would also like to add something that may interest you. The chairman of the military division of the Supreme Court has appealed against the sentence passed by the naval court in Gdynia on Ewa Kubasiewicz, whose case will be tried in the second half of April.

[Question] Are there any plans for a possible meeting between General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp? (the U.S. NBC TV network)

[Answer] At the moment I know nothing about this.

[Question] Last week Kazimierz Switon and a Polish journalist in the employ of a Western press agency were detained in a church in Katowice. They were released after 2-hours of interrogation. My question: Does the government regard churches as sanctuaries immune to political and police action? Does last week's action mean that the government has changed its treatment of religious places? (AP)

[Answer] The Polish Government recognizes churches as sanctuaries. There is no legal provision for this. It is simply based on the law of custom. The Polish authorities try to act so as not to disturb the public peace and not to engage in any activities within sacred premises. This is simply respect for the places of religious cult and not any legal obligation. As for the incident in Katowice, the information in my possession shows that no action was taken in the church in question to disturb its peace and solemnity. On the other hand, certain misunderstandings between the forces of order and foreign correspondents in Katowice took place when the militia was surprised by a sudden and massive arrival of journalists in Katowice. The militia became disturbed by this sudden and puzzling congregation of correspondents. That is whey it began to probe the reasons for this congregation and to find out what was going to happen in Katowice. Like the correspondents, the militia did not in any case infringe upon the law. What it did for reasons of prevention was to establish the identity of some persons and to have talks with them. If any of the ladies and gentlemen present here feels aggrieved on this account, please accept my apologies.

Replying to the question of whether the government regards churches as sanctuaries free from political activities, I would like to say that the government regards churches as places which should not be used for political activities. Very often the opposite is the case. In many cases churches continue to be used for political functions. It also happens that at the end of religious services such functions take place outside churches. The persistence of these happenings has induced the Polish authorities to suspect that those who organize such incidents, often against the priests' entreaties to disperse in peace, want to hinder and upset the climate of the pope's coming visit.

[Question] About 2 months have passed since martial law was suspended. Does the government think that normalization has reached a stage at which martial law could be abolished? Will martial law continue to be only suspended during the papal visit? (the U.S. NBC TV network)

[Answer] At the moment no discussions are going on about a specific date for abolishing martial law. Conditions are still not ripe for this.

[Question] How do you evaluate the social situation in February? Which alternative for solving the issue of the Union of Polish Writers (ZLP) will be chosen? (XINHUA)

[Answer] At the moment our social situation is marked by discussions of our living standards. We plan a 15-percent increase in prices this year. Because of large increases in prices last year our living standards slumped, even though these increases were compensated to a great extent by wage increases. No wonder that people have become "allergic" to all announcements of impending changes in prices. As for the Union of Polish Writers, its future is in the hands of the literary community. It is the wish of the government that the union resumes its activities, functions for our benefit, is a responsible partner of the state authorities and helps to shape the state's cultural policy. We continue to wait and see whether this can become reality.

[Question] What is the percentage of party members in the new trade unions? (NBC)

[Answer] According to the date of a few weeks ago, there were about 200,000 PZPR members among the 1.25 million members of the new trade unions.

Replying to Western correspondents' questions, J. Urban said that not so long ago the chairman of the State Council had received a letter signed by Jan Jozef Szczepanski, the chairman of the suspended Union of Polish Writers. The letter was written on the official paper of the main administration of the union. It was followed by another letter in which Jan Jozef Szczepanski declared that the first letter was forgery. The case is being investigated.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS DRAFT ECONOMIC PLAN

LD062207 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 March -- Poland's Council of Ministers adopted a draft of the 1983-1985 national socio-economic plan last Friday, at a session attended by Professor Czeslaw Dobrowski, who heads the Consultative Economic Council. The Council of Ministers also discussed drafts of government anti-inflation and economies programmes.

It was emphasized during the debate that the economic situation of the country was still difficult. This condition results from both the internal and external factors.

The internal factors which have an adverse bearing on economic development include low management effectiveness and shorter working time. The external factors which stand in the way of coming out of [word indistinct] include the economic sanctions applied by the United States and a number of other capitalist states.

The first signs of economic recovery appeared at the close of the past year and in January of this year. The dip in industrial output was [word indistinct] and productivity and export were increased.

The government Planning Commission has drawn up three versions of National Socio-Economic Plan (NSEP) conceptions and submitted them to broad consultation in many work establishments throughout the country. The Polish Sejm (parliament) voted last December -- like the consulting worker crews -- in favour of the second variant of this conception which provides for a moderate, but real, socio-economic development.

The Planning Commission has worked out a draft of the NSEP which responds to the suggestions of society and the Sejm. For the first time in the history of the Polish People's Republic, a national socio-economic plan has been prepared with such a big participation of society. [sentence as received] In the adopted 1983-1985 NSEP draft, the government voices the belief that under the existing conditions it is possible to attain a growth of between 10.1 percent and 11.7 percent in the produced national income in the next three years, that is an annual average of between 3.4 percent and 3.9 percent in comparison with 1982. Such a growth of the produced national income would mean making up for four fifths of the income fall, which took place during the 1980-1932 crisis. The accomplishment of the planned produced national income growth would make it possible to increase the national income in 1985 by between 8.5 percent and 10.1 percent in comparison with 1982.

The NSEP draft envisages the continuation of structural changes in economy which were initiated in 1982. Therefore, the draft stipulates for a marked rise in the export capacities of the entire economy, development of the production of agricultural production means, development of grain and fodder production in agriculture which should lessen Poland's reliance on imports, concentration of efforts on the raw material complex and fuller use of Poland's geo-physical location for the development of transit and tourist services.

Out of the total investment outlays, 30 percent have been allocated for the development of the food complex and 30 percent for residential housing so that 40 percent of all the planned outlays have been left for the general social needs.

The Council of Ministers also discussed and adopted anti-inflation and economies programmes.

In the present situation no one can count on an increase in employment. The workforce shortage must be compensated for with better organization and increasing productivity and full use of the working time. Vast reserves lie in the management of materials. There is a real possibility to cut down the industrial energy consumption by 9 percent by the year 1985.

The key objective of the government programme is to arrest the inflamatory process while safeguarding the society's standard of living. This task will be carried out by attaching the growth of the population's incomes to productivity and increase in production and services. The programme also envisages measures which would curb excessive demand, prevent the accumulation of unjustified profits by economic units, and increase effectiveness of the tax policy.

The government is stiffening its measures against various deformations and pathological phenomena.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS ON TRADE UNIONS, YOUNG PEOPLE

AU071232 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 83 p 2

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 3 March meeting of the PZPR factory committee inside the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk]

[Text] Deputy Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski spoke about the great need to emerge from the crisis, which will most depend on an improvement in the economic situation. He stressed that the problem is above all a question of structuring the economy correctly, which the economic reform is helping to do. Unfortunately, we started to introduce the reform during a crisis, which is making it considerably more difficult to achieve the expected results. Therefore, we need a little time for these effects to become more tangible, and we also need patience and at least a minimum of good will in order to live through this worst period. Constantly talking about the crisis does not spur one to activity but only makes one sluggish.

M. Rakowski also dealt with the problem of the new trade unions. He said that there are still a lot of working people who feel indifferent toward them. Many people are hostile to them, but the time will surely come when they themselves will join these unions because life will force them to. They will reach the conclusion that the unions are extremely necessary to them, that they are an important tool of the workers' class and jointly responsible with the workers' class for the fate of the country, and that they act in the interests of people. For one cannot imagine a correct development of the country without functioning trade unions. The same goes for workers' self-management bodies.

One can see from the number of unions that have already been registered, Deputy Premier Rakowski continued, that the reorientation process is proceeding and that more and more people can see the good side of activity by the new trade unions. Many people are also drawing the conclusion that maintaining a negative stance is not creative because it cannot be creative.

Speaking about the problems of the young generation, the deputy premier indicated that a mistake was made in the way young people have been brought up because a situation was created in which many young people demand the privilege of obtaining credits but only reluctantly carry out their obligations. This style of thinking must be changed. It is essential to do so if we want to guarantee our socialist country further correct development. Party members have a lot to do, here especially. Today is no time to demonstrate the fact that one is a party member; instead concrete activity is needed, all the more so because the political opponent is still carrying out his hostile work. More fighting spirit is demanded of party members and primary party organizations, especially so that socialism may attain an increasing number of citizens devoted to a just cause.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH TREASURY OFFICIALS

LD042049 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] A conference of the leadership of the Ministry of Finance with directors of treasury chambers and offices took place yesterday and today. Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz presented principal tasks of treasury services for this year. During the conference it was stressed that responsibility for implementation of the state financial policy, consolidation of financial discipline and defense of the superior social interest rests with the local treasury organs. It was stated that financial control, struggle with bad management and abuses, and irregularities in the use of the economic reform mechanisms by units of the economy require intensification.

In relation to unsocialized economy and the population, a particularly important task in the present situation is to adjust the size of taxes to the achieved earnings and thus to restore monetary market balance. Appropriate taxation of high earnings which are not justified by the contributed work will be greatly significant in this.

Precepts of the financial policy regarding all the economic sectors for 1983-85, with a particular consideration of anti-inflation program and savings program drafts were also discussed at the meeting.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ON DEMOGRAPHY, FOOD, COAL

AU031558 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "Government Presidium in Session"]

[Excerpts] The Government Press Office reports that on 2 February, the Government Presidium acquainted itself with the "1982 Report on Poland's Democraphic Situation," as worked out by a government commission, and also with the comments made on it by the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences' Demographic Studies Committee.

Difficult economic conditions have not curbed the progress of demographic processes. In 1981 Poland's population increased by 327,400 people. In 1982 Poland moved into first place in Europe with regard to natural population growth, reaching the 10.2 per thousand of population indicator. The number of marriages also rose.

The report also deals with the state of the younger generation's health. Threats to young people's health are increasing in connection with the spread of alcoholism, drug addiction, and a progressive ruination of the natural environment.

The migration from rural areas to towns has declined. Migration has been falling steadily since 1978. In 1981, the number of inhabitants of rural areas fell by 17,700 people, while in 1980, this decrease amounted to 52,700 people.

The Government Presidium then examined the functioning of the economic and financial systems on state farms. The process of implementing reforms on these farms is already considerably advanced. The central administration of state farms and its central and regional associations have been liquidated. Agricultural enterprises made use of their new-found independence by, first of all, adapting their crops to soil and climatic conditions in order to increase the quantities of grain and market plants sown, and to cut down on the breeding of the kinds of animals that are the least profitable in the conditions existing in particular agricultural enterprises.

The changes in the system of agriculture allowed many state farms to obtain good economic results. Workers' self-management bodies were an important influence on the improvement in state farm management. The Government Presidium determined the preliminary activities aimed at increasing the effect of the economic reform on state farms.

It familiarized itself with the procurement forecast of animals for slaughter for 1983 and expressed its concern over the anticipated drop. The minister for agriculture and the food economy undertook the preparation of a program of activities aimed at preventing a standstill in animal breeding in the second half of 1983.

Increased productivity in the mining industry is causing many difficulties in the transportation of coal to consumers and storage yards. In order to eliminate any difficulties, the Government Presidium made a decision on the transportation of bituminous coal during 1983 that anticipates many organizational measures. The minister for communications was, moreover, authorized to set fines for holding up coal wagons between 1 April and 31 August five times higher. At the same time he was authorized to increase by 50 percent the fine for damaging coal wagons and by up to Z15,000 for loading coal wagons without permission. These two fines can be applied all year round.

The Government Presidium approved a Council of Ministers draft decree on financial and social security benefits for employees engaged in public works.

Another Council of Ministers draft decree was adopted that changes certain laws and duties governing employees engaged abroad in the implementation of Polish-designed projects and services.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON MARKET PRODUCTION, CRISIS

AU031120 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Feb 83 p 4

[Tadeusz Frey article: "What Is Best"]

[Excerpts] The country is in a difficult situation. The fall in national income, a particularly threatening economic phenomenon, has not been overcome. It has dropped by 25 percent since 1978 and this drop is causing repercussions in all sectors of the economy. Serious irregularities have occurred in the classic economic triad of income, production, and prices. Since the rise in income was not made up for by a growth in production, which in turn caused a rise in prices, all this aggravated inflation assumed alarming proportions. There was, consequently, a further drop in the standard of living. Manifestations of social pathology occurred with double intensity, especially in the form of speculation and the dishonest accumulation of wealth.

A certain improvement occurred at the beginning of 1982, when the pace of the regression was gradually slowed down. During the second half of the year, particularly in the last 4 months, a growth in production was noted for the first time in years which became more pronounced from one month to the next. These favorable trends continued into the beginning of 1983.

Why then does the average consumer only feel minimal improvement? The answer to this basic question is not a simple one due to the many factors that contribute to it.

First, the crisis is not an economic phenomenon which can be changed from one day, or month, to the next. Nor did it occur suddenly, something we generally forget, but grew in the space of several years. It was just that its effects became generally evident in a short space of time.

Second, favorable changes in the situation primarily occurred in the extractive industries -- that is, with the exception of coal for fuel, in industries which do not directly produce for the market. But these industries also, of course, satisfy basic standard-of-living requirements in an indirect way. Coal, for instance, supplies electricity and warmth. However, it is not a product which can fill shop shelves.

Third, market production does not play a leading role in the processing industry. For comparison's sake, let us take the production supervised by one ministry, the machine engineering ministry.

Last year, for example, the production of machine tools increased by 4.4 percent (compared to 1981), but the production of refrigerators fell by 8 percent, while washing machine production fell by 12.3 percent, and that of television sets by 24.6 percent. The average consumer would be considerably happier if there were a growth in the production of refrigerators rather than of machine tools (although one could reproach such reasoning with various pros and cons). This is partly made up for by a clear growth in production to promote agriculture (in other words, feeding the nation).

Fourth, supply difficulties continue to be keenly felt, particularly those concerning the supply of imported raw materials. Additional raw material supplies from the Soviet Union have proved a considerable help, especially for certain sectors of the light industry. However, many enterprises producing for the market experienced a shortage of raw materials.

Fifth, at a time when every bit of produced goods counted, we were unable to resume shift or voluntary Saturday work. As a result, 60 or 70 percent and sometimes half of the machines were used both in plants which were and were not experiencing these raw material shortages.

Sixth, prices have been manipulated in many of the industrial enterprises producing goods for the market, and it is thanks to this that high profits have been obtained while there has, at the same time, been a drop in the quality and quantity of production.

We cannot close our eyes to other phenomena which still have an influence on market supplies. In some cases there were no drops in production, in other cases there were even raises. Despite this, everything that appeared in the shops was bought up immediately. This was the classic spending spree -- the flight from money -- as a result of inflation.

Better supplies to the market may be a sign that the crisis is being overcome. Production for the market is therefore more important than any other kind of production. This is the basic economic truth for 1983 and certainly for the following years.

SEJM GROUP STUDIES SFRY SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD051517 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 5 Mar 83

[By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Sapocinski]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar -- A delegation of the Polish Sejm (parliament) led by Deputy Jerzy Grzybczak stayed in Yugoslavia on Mar 1-4. It represented the Sejm committee for the worker self-management and problems of self-management were exactly the main topic of the talks in Yugoslavia.

The head of the delegation told the PAP correspondent that the committee intended to visit these socialist countries where elements of the self-management system exist. Yugoslavia is the first country where experiences, remarks and conclusions stemming from the development of the self-management system are collected by the delegation. Getting first-hand knowledge of this system on the spot is of special significance for Poland in the present period when she started setting up the worker self-management in enterprises together with initiating the economic reform.

The 5-person Polish delegation had talks with President of the SFRY Federal Assembly Dr Anton Vratusa. The study group of the Polish Sejm also saw two big factories: the Rakovica engines plant in Belgrade and the Crvena Zastava car factory in Kragujevac.

The Polish delegation deems the stay and the results of talks in Yugoslavia as very advantageous and useful.

ILO COMMITTEE 'DISTORTS' POLISH QUESTION

LD041745 Warsaw PAP in English 1443 GMT 4 Mar 83

["ILO Rehashes 'Polish Issue' -- by PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Geneva 4 March — The administrative council of the International Labour Organization debating at the 222nd session was presented yesterday with a report of the ILO Committee on Trade Union Rights which gives a picture of the situation in Poland in a biased way and with no regard to realities.

The committee, apart from distorted picture of developments in Poland, demands permission by April 15 from the Polish authorities for a representative of ILO director general to visit Poland to directly examine the situation there, threatening -- in case the Polish side ignores this ultimatum -- to take up unfavourable moves against Poland by setting up an inquiry commission.

As it can be seen Western rightist forces operating within ILO still want to wage an anti-Polish campaign in ILO.

The Polish Government showed maximum good will, showing its readiness to maintain dialogue with ILO. For example, Poland had presented ILO with the draft law on trade unions before it was passed by the Polish Sejm (parliament) on last October 8. Remarks by ILO experts were examined by the Sejm and a majority of them were taken into account.

The fact that the 222nd session of the administrative council was presented yesterday with the report which upholds the postulate to establish an inquiry commission is contrary to the stand of the 68th ILO general session and testifies to the fact that forces interested in averting ILO's attention from those issues which this organization should deal with still want to use the so-called Polish issue to make ILO take up activity which has nothing in common with the ILO objectives.

WIEJACZ ON FRG RELATIONS, ZIMMERMANN STATEMENTS

LD041829 Warsaw PAP in English 1517 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 March -- Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz has discussed this country's relations with the Federal Republic of Germany in an interview for radio Polonia. Excerpts:

"Following the rise to power of the Christian Democratic government in Bonn, the latter made assertions all around promising to continue the previous foreign policy, including the relations with the socialist state, the policy of detente and so on. And looking at some current moves, what becomes visible is the lack of confirmation of these detente intentions.

"Here, I have in mind the notorious speech by FRG Government official Zimmermann, who presented his revanchist creed in a fully official way and which comes to mean the undermining of the accords signed by the socialist countries with the FRG, including our treaty of December, 1970. For the first time in many years a government official has formally put forth territorial claims to the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic.

We cannot fail to record such facts, which are disturbing not because of our apprehension that somebody could take away our western territories. We feel our strength and have the notion that we are not left alone. But if such voices are raised, it means a willingness to return to the policy of the 1950s. The policy of cold war."

"There is not any border problem, the problem of Poland's western border or borders in general, but indeed there is a problem of peace and European security," said Vice-Minister Wiejacz. "The fact that there is just such and no other political and territorial reality in the result of World War Two is one of the pillars of European security. And whoever undermines this important pillar of the system of European security must be aware of what he is doing, and if not -- he must be made aware of what he is doing, and if not -- he must be made aware of this.

"And let us say it quite realistically, perhaps even with a brutal sincerity, that even in the west of Europe there is no one to dream about the emergence of some big Germany -- particularly a Germany which would conduct a nationalist, revanchist policy. Currently, there is no other politician who would be more engaged supporting the U.S. so-called zero option than Chancellor Helmut Kohl. We all know well what the zero option (?means). It is a proposal for unilateral advantages in favour of the United States, which is striving to make the Soviet Union disarm itself and, in the result, the U.S. and NATO are to magnanimously stop to build up their arms. Hence, this is not a serious proposal and it does not provide any grounds for any negotiations," said the Polish deputy foreign minister.

"I would like to recall the Sejm speech made by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski last January 31. It is still topical as concerns Poland's approach to relations with the FRG. We are for the continuation of the process of normalization of these relations based on close observance of the 1970 treaty. It means that he will stamp every attempt to erode or water down the importance of this treaty while simultaneously appropriately acknowledging every constructive step.

"I would like to add that the fact that the FRG has been so eager to join the policy of anti-Polish sanctions does not foster normalization. This also arouses the question of how it relates to the treaties on the foundations of normalization...what normalization there can be, if one state continues the policy of sanctions, joins a propaganda aggression, etc.

"We can judge the West German policy not by the declarations and voiced intentions, but by the facts. And according to these facts we shall judge the attitudes towards us and simultaneously shape our relations with a partner. Of course, we do take into account that fact of who supports any particular FRG Government, and this is not an indifferent thing to anyone. I think that in the recent time the SPD has made a considerable effort to improve its electoral chances. But whether it would suffice for talking about the final victory is hard to tell."

BRIEFS

PRON PUBLICATIONS -- On the eve of the pre-congress programmatic and election campaign of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] the first edition of the information bulletin of the Provisional National Council of PRON has appeared under the name ODRODZENIE [REBIRTH]. The bulletin opens with statements by the deputy chairman of the council, Jerzy Ozdowski, and its secretary, Marian Orzechowski, issued on 10 February during a session of the council. The publication also contains articles relating to issues connected with the discussion of the program, declaration, and statutory principles of PRON. The edition concludes with some documents: the resolution of the Provisional National Council of PRON and the statement adopted during the last plenary session. Meanwhile, the state publishing enterprise RZECZPOSPOLITA has printed the draft declaration and statutory principles of PRON, in an edition of 400,000 (?words). These basic documents of the pre-congress discussion contain the roots of the movement, its ideological principles, place in the political system, structure and forms of actions, and trends for the movement's activity. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 83 LD]

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON U.S. MFN REVOCATION

AU051918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 5 Mar 83

["Statement of Romanian News Agency AGERPRES" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/3/1983 -- The following statement made by the Romanian news agency (AGERPRES) has been released in Bucharest:

Related to the statement of U.S. President Ronald Reagan that announces the intention to revoke, on June 30, 1983, granting the statute of the most-favoured-nation clause to Romania, the Romanian news agency -- AGERPRES is empowered to release the following:

The U.S. intention to revoke the granting of the most-favoured-nation clause -- consequent to the application of the decree of the State Council of Romania concerning the obligation for the citizens requesting and receiving permanent residence abroad to pay back to the Romanian state the amounts spent for their tuition -- runs counter to the international norms, to the interests of the Romanian people and of the American people. Such a measure runs counter to the principles and stipulations of the Romanian-U.S. trade agreement and joint declarations, signed at summit level between Romania and the USA, and to the very statements made previously by the present American Administration as concerns the wish to develop the relations between the two countries.

The application of this measure is by no means justified, it is a form of U.S. pressure and interference in the domestic affairs of Romania, and it cannot be accepted.

The invocation of the November 1982 decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania can be in no way a reason for the U.S. to revoke the clause. The decree settles the relations between the Romanian citizens and the Romanian state, is a strictly Romanian domestic issue, having no connection with the relations between Romania and the USA.

The measures stipulated in the decree are in agreement with the legal provisions concerning the obligation of all graduates that do not work at the places assigned to them, stipulations carried by the Decree No 54, issued by the State Council on May 30, 1975. They stem from the fact that the Romanian state covers all the spending for tuition, and the graduates are under the scholarships or in other places assigned to them by the state. Therefore it is but natural for the persons that studied in Romania, at the expense of the state and the Romanian people, and wish to leave for other countries, to pay back for their tuition. In fact many countries have already internal provisions concerning the obligations of experts to the state or the units having granted them scholarships. Even the United States compel their citizens to pay back the suns spent by the state for their tuition, these deductions applying even after retirement. Romania has signed no agreement and has no international obligation to anybody -- the United States included -- to train, at the expense of the Romanian people, experts that after graduation are to work in various countries or for various foreign companies.

Romania believes these stipulations -- that fall exclusively within the competence and the sovereign attributes of the Romanian state -- cannot and must not be a reason for talks and pressure from other states, for interference in her domestic affairs.

The cancellation of the clause runs counter to the principles contained in the Romanian-U.S. trade agreements which stipulates the mutual granting of the most-favoured-nation clause. Thus, Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the Romanian-U.S. trade agreement of April 2, 1975 -- now in force -- shows that the two parties agree to mutually grant their products the most-favoured-nation clause immediately and unconditionally as regards duties and any kind of taxes imposed on or related to imports and exports, the methods of levying like taxes on them, and all the rules and formalities referring to import and export.

The intention of revoking the most-favoured-nation clause also runs counter to the GATT provisions, to international norms and it cannot serve the development of good relations -- for which many efforts were made over many years -- between the two countries, and to the spirit of international detente and collaboration, being a discriminatory measure against Romania.

As a matter of fact, such a measure runs counter the very interests of U.S. exporting firms and companies, since the fact is known that over 1975-1982 the volume of the U.S. export to Romania was almost double as to the Romanian export to the United States, and through the aforementioned agreement (Article 2, Paragraph 1) the governments of the two countries committed to take appropriate measures to encourage and facilitate the exchange of goods and services between the two countries, on a mutually advantageous base.

In the spirit of reciprocity, the application of like measure by the USA will make Romania take, in turn, proper measures as regards the duties and taxes, on the U.S. exports to Romania, a fact which undoubtedly will affect the financial interests of the respective firms since they must either pay more for the exported products or limit the volume of exports.

Taking all this into account, Romania considers it necessary that the USA should reconsider this stand and give up the intention to take such a measure which is neither in the interest of the American people nor in the interest of the Romanian people, serves in no way the cause of a broad and unhampered development of international economic exchanges and interstate relations.

As far as she is concerned, Romania wishes that the Romanian-U.S. relations, which developed particularly after 1969, further witness an ascending course as the joint declarations and agreements stipulate, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Both in her relations with the USA and with other states Romania will firmly fulfill the obligations she assumed, will act in accordance with international norms, and will observe the pledges taken on a bilateral plane as well as within GATT and other international bodies.

Romania is determined to further work for reaching understandings and solutions conducive to intensifying and expanding political contacts, developing commercial exchanges and economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations with the USA, with all the states of the world on fully equal terms, with respect for independence and mutual advantage.

The development of bilateral relations and the strengthening of the Romanian-U.S. cooperation for a policy of peace, disarmament, collaboration for a political, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict and war among states, of the major issues of our times correspond to the Romanian and American peoples' interests of detente, peace, security and understanding all over the world.

Eugen Preda Commentary

AU061918 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Eugen Preda commentary on U.S. intention to revoke the most-favored-nation with respect to Romania]

[Text] The statement that AGERPRES was empowered to broadcast appears, upon careful reading, as a justified, dignified and realistic document in keeping with the letter and spirit of our entire foreign policy resolutely oriented toward expanding relations with all the states with a view to deepening international cooperation and safeguarding world security and peace.

Refusing to allow interference in its internal affairs in this case, too, Romania believes that the United States should revise its position and cancel its stated intention, which serves neither the interests of the American nor of the Romanian people, and which does not do anything to promote the cause of extensive and unrestricted development of international economic exchanges or of interstate relations.

But let us examine certain aspects more closely: In the American statement, the intention to revoke the most-favored-nation clause is explained as a result of the implementation of the decree issued last November concerning the obligation of citizens who require and are given permission to move abroad permanently to reimburse the Romanian state for tuition expenses. Needless to say, Romania cannot allow its authority regarding an internal matter to be contested, nor its right to show concern for its own development with the cadres it trained and with the funds and sacrifices it invested in them. That is an inalienable right which has nothing to do with the country's international obligations. And however different the United States and Romania may be, as far as we know they have at least one thing in common: the refusal to allow interference in their domestic affairs.

The American intention announced for 30 June raises certain questions: Who stands to profit by it and in what way? Who will be pleased to see it materialize? Will it increase the U.S. credibility concerning observance of agreements in force and participation in healthy international economic relations? The most-favored-nation clause is not a gift, and granting this status is stipulated in the GATT documents for all its members. That clause, included immediately and unconditionally in the text of the Romanian-U.S. commercial agreement of April 1975, as was specified, contributed to the development of bilateral economic relations. Thus, while in 1975 the United States was in 15th place among Romania's commercial partners, last year it was third on that list; last year, too, it was calculated that by 1985 commercial exchanges will be balanced and will total approximately $3 billion.

Naturally, economic relations followed the same course as general relations, especially political relations, whose development required many and consistent efforts, and the advantages derived therein cannot be said to have been unilateral. Those relations developed in particular after 1969, and a commitment to expand them was laid down in joint documents in force. As recently as last January, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the following statement from President Ronald Reagan: In the period in which you have been Romania's president our governments have expanded their relations in many areas; we have developed constructive and useful relations, which have helped promote the understanding between our nations. I hope that this positive trend, to which you have made an essential contribution, will continue to consolidate in the future, for the benefit of both our countries.

Now, people abroad ask themselves how much Romania will lose if the clause is indeed revoked. Evidently, such a prospect will compel us to take new measures, designed to ensure our broad and active participation in the international division of labor. As far as we are concerned, we are not adding up figures, nor are we rejoicing over the losses of the U.S. firms involved in commercial relations with our country. The revocation of the clause will reduce Romanian-U.S. enconomic relations and will do of course nothing to enhance the understanding between our peoples. Other means can serve that purpose, primarily expanded political contacts and generally intensified relations.

Public opinion in Romania is convinced that reason and real interests will prevail in this case, too.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MEETING OF ARMY AKTIV

AU041456 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of our Armed Forces, today participated in the accountability meeting of the basic aktiv and cadres of the army. This meeting, which examined the strategic, operational, combat and political training of the Army, was also attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, George Homostean, minister of interior, and Tudor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Interior and head of the State Security Department."

On his arrival at the Bucharest Military Academy, where the meeting was held, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, and by the deputy defense ministers. A military guard presented arms and the national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played. Before the start of the meeting's proceedings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu visited an exhibition organized in the main hall of the academy.

The accountability meeting itself was opened by Defense Minister Constantin Olteanu, who welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and "expressed the profound esteem and gratitude nurtured by the fatherland's military for our party-state leader, supreme commander of our armed forces, inspired builder of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and prominent contemporary figure acknowledged everywhere as a symbol of progress, freedom and peace." Defense Minister Olteanu then said that "the current meeting examines the implementation tasks devolving upon the army in the 1981-1985 period from the 12th party congress decisions and from the supreme commander's directives."

The meeting's proceedings took place in a working atmosphere and in a party spirit. The participants in the discussions -- commanders, secretaries of political councils and party committees, chiefs of staff, engineers, and other military cadres -- examined in detail various tasks incumbent upon the army in the military and economic sectors. "All participants advanced proposals and pledged to improve their working style and methods and to unswervingly implement the decisions of the 12th congress and national conference and all tasks and missions entrusted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Army."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then made a speech. His speech was followed with particular interest by all those present. who thus "pledged to devote all efforts to continuously strengthen the combat training of troops and to always meet the trust put into them by fatherland, people, and party."

Minister of National Defense Constantin Olteanu took the floor at the end of the proceedings and "expressed boundless gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his words of high appreciation about the country's army." Minister Olteanu said that the Army will work to improve its military and general knowledge level, to educate the soldiers and cadres in a patriotic and revolutionary manner and to strengthen military order and discipline. He added that the Army "fully endorses the decision adopted by the party national conference to maintain the military budget until 1985 at the level of 1982."

The accountability meeting of basic cadres of the Army concluded in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm.

ION CEAUSESCU CONDUCTS TRADE TALKS IN HAVANA

AU052032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Havana AGERPRES 5/3/1983 -- Talks were conducted in Havana between a delegation of the State Planning Committee of Romania led by Ion Ceausescu, vice-chairman of the committee, and a delegation of the Central Planning Board of the Republic of Cuba led by Manuel Garcia, vice-president of that board, on the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration, long-term specialization, organization of the coordination of economic plans over 1986-1990 and application of the understandings covenanted for the 1981-1985 interval between Romania and the Republic of Cuba. During his Cuban sojourn, Ion Ceausescu had talks with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the Council of State and vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Antonio Esquivel, vice-president of the council of ministers, Sergio del Valle, minister of public health, Ricardo Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade, Marcos Lage, minister of the iron and steel and metallurgical industries, as well as with executives of the State Committee for Economic Collaboration and of the Ministry of Agriculture.

RCP'S RADULESCU MEETS SPADOLINI, OTHERS IN ROME

AU051659 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and leader of our party's delegation to the 16th PCI Congress, has met with Giovanni Spadolini, secretary general of the Italian Republican Party [PRI], former prime minister.

A cordial, friendly message of greetings on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, was extended to the PRI secretary general. Expressing his gratitude and that of the party for the message, Giovanni Spadolini conveyed warm greetings and wishes for good health and new successes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for prosperity and peace to the friendly Romanian people. The PRI secretary general then recalled with pleasure the meeting and fruitful talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and stressed that the Italian Republicans greatly appreciate the positions and initiatives of our party and state leader for ensuring peace, and primarily nuclear disarmament, and a climate of security and trust in Europe, and for achieving a new international economic order. Both sides stressed the constantly upward trend of the friendly relations of fruitful cooperation between the RCP and PRI and expressed the determination to expand those relations for the benefit of the two peoples and the cause of peace, security and good understanding among all free and independent nations. They also discussed current international issues, especially those dealing with disarmament and stressed that this is the basic problem of our time.

The RCP delegation leader also met with Valerio Zanone, secretary general of the Italian Liberal Party [PLI]. A friendly message of greetings was extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF]. Expressing warm thanks, the PLI secretary general asked the guest to convey on his behalf and on behalf of the PLI leadership best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as feelings of appreciation for his tireless activity devoted to peace, disarmament and the free and independent development of all nations. Valerio Zanone expressed satisfaction with the positive relations between the PLI and SDUF which saw a positive development especially after the meeting and fruitful talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The two sides expressed their common desire that those relations will continue and diversify, as an important contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation at various levels between Romania and Italy. They also discussed current international issues.

The talks and meetings took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BORBA REPORTS STAMBOLIC SPEECH TO ASSEMBLY

AU040910 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Mar 83 pp 2-3

["Text" of speech by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a joint session of the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 1 March]

[Text] The SFRY Presidency has decided to submit a report on the problems of economic stabilization, the development of socialist self-managing relations, the international situation and the foreign policy of our country now, at this moment, for the purpose of stimulating further efforts to implement the program of stabilization which is under way.

You have discussed the report and you have had complete insight in it. On this occasion I will dwell only on some more important questions.

With our overall activities so far we have demonstrated that we have been resolutely and consistently continuing along Tito's road of building socialist self-management and strengthening brotherhood and unity and equality of the peoples and nationalities as well as independence and our nonaligned foreign policy.

In addition to other problems, the struggle for the economic stability of the country has been at the center of our efforts. We have been and we are undertaking measures to eliminate the causes of economic disturbances and instability and to open ways for mastering the difficulties that have arisen. This is a struggle of exceptional importance, because the solving of all other problems depends on the success of economic stabilization. The results achieved in implementing the policy of economic stabilization so far -- although we are not satisfied with them -- assure us that we are on the right road. Full and final success will depend, of course, on the involvement of all of us, on the organization of the workers class and all our working people and citizens, and on organized socialist forces.

Decades of Fast Development

In past decades we have achieved a very fast and comprehensive social and economic development in the system of socialist self-management. We have reached the very top among the countries with the highest rate of economic growth, we have built a modern industry and other great economic projects, and we have created a strong social superstructure. The national income, and the social and the personal standards of living of the working people in towns and in the countryside have increased considerably. A numerous and skilled workers class has arisen. We have joined the ranks of medium developed industrial countries. The social structure of the population has changed.

We have reached such a level of material and social development that it has inevitably demanded deep qualitative changes in our development strategy so that this strategy may be made even more efficient and that a fast and more stable economic growth and development of self-managing social relations could be made possible. Great changes have also occurred in international economic relations, which also had to be considered in our development strategy. A world economic crisis has arisen, which has a direct negative influence on our economy, too, especially through the large increase in oil prices and the increase of interest rates. At this stage of development of the production forces, the possibilities for a further dynamic development of the economy through a major use of foreign loans have been exhausted. The problems that have arisen in such circumstances have been increasing in complexity: problems that we have been unable to solve in the old way.

We have known that the transition to a new stage of economic development, especially under the crisis conditions in the world economic system, is a very difficult social undertaking which demands extraordinary efforts, good organization and full responsibility. Therefore, we set the changes in development policy as our priority task as early as in the documents of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses and in our social plans. The struggle for our domestic sources of energy, raw materials, and food occupies a central place in these documents. However, we have not shown sufficient readiness or resolution to carry this out. We have yielded to the inertia of old practice and customs and to the pressures of unrealistic investment ambitions. We have relied on foreign funds more than our possibilities allowed us and we have spent more than we have created.

To Distribute the Burden of Stabilization Justly

Therefore, many actions were initiated and measures taken beginning in 1979, and especially in 1980, 1981 and 1982, in order to change the situation in socioeconomic development. The Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Problems of Economic Stabilization was set up at the initiative of the Presidency. It was given the task of preparing a long-term program of economic stabilization, the completion of which, as you know, is expected shortly. An initiative was also taken to have the medium-term plan of Yugoslavia's development for the 1981-85 period harmonized with the new requirements and realistic possibilities of the country. We expect that this task will be completed as soon as possible because it is the basis for implementing the main stabilization tasks, for pushing back the statist administrative measures and for creating the conditions for a fuller play of economic laws. This will enable planning to be more efficient and various forms of voluntarism and arbitrariness to be removed. And not only that, in this way, the program of stabilization will be fully supported in the workers class and will be accepted as the property of all working people.

In this period, the Federal Executive Council adopted several provisional measures to prevent major consequences of economic disturbances and create conditions for solving problems faster and for finding a way out of the difficulties.

The economic policy in 1983 set in the SFRY Assembly resolution constitutes a resolute step toward implementing the new development strategy. It is based on the starting positions of the long-term program of economic stabilization and on other documents of the Commission. Account was taken of how to master the complex problems connected with the emergence from the present situation, of the conditions of business operations and behavior of economic factors and generally of the development decisions and the changes that have to be made. This is what we have agreed upon and what we have to persist in, for it is a program on how to emerge from the present unfavorable economic situation.

All our analyses show that we can and must accomplish this difficult task, above all, with our own forces. This is the backbone of the policy on which we have decided and which demands efforts and sacrifices of us and the obligation to distribute justly the burden of stabilization. Although the policy of distribution according to work is one of the basic principles which we are striving for, and although we are against egalitarianism, we must pay attention in this situation and under these conditions to protect workers and families with low personal incomes.

Prerequisite of Stability

The reliance on one's own forces is strengthened by the realization that a quicker and more efficient inclusion in the international division of labor is required for reasons other than merely a regular repayment of foreign debts and the importing of necessary production materials and consumer goods.

It is also a basic prerequisite for the stability of the economy so that it may, at its present development level, compete successfully with more developed economies in world markets. Nor does the policy of relying on one's own forces emanate merely from the requirement that consumption and development be reduced to the limits of the considerably restricted material possibilities; it is also an economic necessity to activiate the insufficiently utilized potentials of the economy and of other social activities. Among other things, this opens new possibilities for employing young professional people, which contributes to solving the problems of unemployment -- presently one of the biggest social problems.

The policy of an accelerated development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is also a part of this concept of development and stabilization policy.

At the same time as we activated our own forces and reserves, we also requested economic aid from abroad. The loans which we obtain must not be used for investment or any other spending. The Federal Executive Council has adopted a very clear position on this, and it has our support. Even with the aid of these funds we must enable our economy to produce more and to export more. These funds may be used solely to import necessary consumer goods, stabilize our market and strengthen the foreign exchange reserves of our country.

They Who Spend Easily Must Account to the Workers Class

The data on the economic trends in the first months of this year seriously warn us that the economic policy for 1983 is being applied inconsistently. The SFRY Presidency assesses that internal and international circumstances have arisen that demand a resolute break with the present practice of vacillation and hesitation in implementing agreed upon policy. We must be united in proceeding from the position that nobody has the right to adjust Yugoslavia's economic policy to his momentary regional requirements and interests, or those of a narrow economic sector, in a way which practically invalidated the common and long-term interests of the country. This time there must be no yielding to anyone's partial interests.

We must free the associated labor organizations in the economy from administrative shackles much more resolutely than up to now and provide the most favorable conditions for business operations, especially for the export-directed industries, through a long-term policy and by law. With this aim in mind, it is necessary to facilitate and encourage the business and income links of associated labor organizations in the unified Yugoslav market.

With all our determination we must take measures which will reduce domestic consumption by one-tenth, as provided in the SFRY Assembly resolution for this year. In this way available resources and capacities may be freed for export production. This implies a quicker reexamination of all the fixed investment projects that are underway and of the budget of all the sociopolitical communities. It is indispensable to undertake measures so that the expenses to meet common needs can be adjusted with the policy of economic stabilization, including a revision of the entitlements and institutions in this sphere. One should also begin without delay to heal the financial situation in the economy and in other social activities, ensure that commitments will be regularly met and provide full financial discipline. A change in the priorities in production and spending is also necessary. In these times of an inevitable and predicted lowering of the standard of living of the population, all those who easily grab at workers' income, and thus at their personal incomes, and do not want to renounce investment or reduce public and common spending should render an account to the workers class.

It is certain that this assembly and the assemblies of the republics and provinces will soon assess the results and tendencies in realizing the aims and tasks set in the resolutions on the economic and social policy in 1983, and will adopt additional measures so that these tasks will be implemented more consistently.

We are at the beginning of changes that will, in the coming months, not only considerably change our economy and business operations, but provide new incentives to the development of self-management. One should change not only ingrained habits and behavior, but material relations and positions that have been established for years.

Not To Survive, But To Live Better

The way to the world of the developed industrialized countries will be very difficult, for we have embarked on this road under extremely unfavorable international political and economic conditions and under the burden of high financial liabilities to foreign countries. However, we possess real opportunities not only for mastering the present difficulties, but for an overall development which will ensure stable and successful economic growth and general social progress. This depends on us and our readiness to persist on the road which will not be easy this year, nor for several years to come. This is the only chance to increase in the subsequent period the standard of living of the working people which will be based on real possibilities and the result of economic operations.

We Have Forces

It is possible to ask: Will we have the strength to carry out the strategy of economic stabilization? It is not difficult to answer this question. Our forces and reserves lie in the great, insufficiently utilized potentials of our economy and our social activities, in a developed workers class, in our working peasantry, in our intelligentsia which, as a part of the workers class, is active in associated labor, schools, universities and scientific institutions, and which is making a great contribution to our material and spiritual progress. Large reserves and potentials exist in agriculture. This is true because, even though the basic directions of our agrarian policy are being confirmed as positive, only a clear orientation to a greater food production will create the proper stability through an improvement of the living and working conditions of agricultural workers and peasants and all working people. The individual agricultural producers have their place in our agrarian policy and have prospects promising them a good standard of living.

To what extent we utilize these potentials will depend primarily on the extent to which the social position of the workers class, which must decide on the entire social reproduction, will improve. It will also depend on the extent to which the worker in associated labor as well as the agricultural producer and every individual working man will be motivated by income and economically compelled to increase creatively with efficient work his own wealth as well as the social wealth. It will further depend on the role and participation of science which occupies a prominent place in the economic stabilization program.

I want to especially emphasize that the material development and the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations have never been as interdependent as they are in this period of change. We must struggle for economically strong organizations of associated labor which will be able to carry out their policy of development and economic operations through their own financing and association of labor and pooling of resources in the unified Yugoslav market. All this must be accompanied by an economic system mechanism which will motivate better work and stimulate efficient economic operations, higher productivity, and effective accords and agreements. This means that our development strategy must be based on a quicker development of the material basis of self-management and on strengthening the social position of workers in associated labor.

I want to stress once again that we have decided in favor of this program of economic stabilization not only to overcome the present difficulties -- because our strategy is not to merely survive -- but to live better and to raise the social and individual standard of living through increased work, that is, briefly, to achieve the material and social progress of our country. This is our goal.

Herein also lies the answer to the questions of whence such a readiness for efforts and self-denials and whence the support of the workers class, peasantry and all working people and citizens for our long term economic stabilization program. This obliges us even more to ensure that we will not repeat past mistakes.

Speaking about economic problems, we certainly always keep in mind the fact that we can only carry out economic stabilization if the political system of socialist self-management functions successfully, that is, if it functions as is provided for by the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor according to which the workers class is the basic factor of political and economic life in our society.

It is not the first time that we are considering the political system of our society in the light of its organic link with economic life. What is involved now in this connection is the need for this system to continue to develop further and thereby to also influence in its turn the development and stability of self-managing socioeconomic relations.

Even under these difficult conditions of economic operations, the vitality of our political system has manifested itself in the readiness and ability of associated labor, delegate assemblies, state organs and sociopolitical organizations to overcome the current difficulties. It is an extraordinarily important fact in this connection that, thanks to the relations created by the system of socialist self-management, we have achieved complete unity first of all as regards the global issues of economic stabilization, and then also as regards individual programs. This has been confirmed, among other things, in the experience gained and practice followed in building and developing the relations within the federation on the basis of the SFRY Constitution up to now.

Relations in Federation

The fact is that, within the newly developed relations in the federation, the method of accords and agreements between the republics and provinces has confirmed itself as an effective and irreplaceable self-managing democratic method of coordinating differences and individual and common interests. However, as regards the sphere of our relations, we are dissatisfied with the slow progress, especially with the failures, in implementing what has been agreed upon. Therefore, it is necessary to accelerate the work on agreements and accords and to consistently and responsibly implement these agreements and accords. Achieving living and constant links of delegates and delegations in delegate assemblies, especially in the SFRY Assembly, with the delegate basis in self-managing organizations and communities and their self-managing organs is a condition for that.

We also fail to carry out many projects and perform many tasks in good time because the range of problems on which decisions are made by consensus at the federation level is expanding beyond the constitutionally determined framework. We are now on the way to overcoming that also, because it is only in this manner that we can effectively solve the country's great economic and social problems.

Despite all these difficulties which are discussed in the report, the political situation in the country is good. It is good because the workers class, working people and citizens are firmly convinced that we are on the correct road to overcoming the difficulties and achieving a further development of socialist self-management with deep democratic and human contents. It is on the basis of the pluralism of self-managing interests that we are building our system of political and economic relations and the mechanisms of democratically coordinating these interests. In this system, we have established the authority of the workers class and the equality of peoples and nationalities as well as brotherhood and unity as the essential values of our federal socialist community.

Experience has shown that any deviation from these basic values opens up political scope for the activity of the conservative forces ranging from the anticommunist and bourgeois to the dogmatic-bureaucratic and nationalist. We have also encountered problems of this kind in the recent period during which our difficulties have even been used for attacks on the basic achievements of our revolution. Just as we have done in the past, we will henceforth continue to take all available measures in defense of our basic values which were painfully won during our national liberation war and in defense of our constitutional system and self-managing democratic development.

Continuity of Foreign Policy

We have never separated the struggle for socialist self-management, for the country's social and economic development and for strengthening the togetherness and equality of our peoples and nationalities from the struggle for peace, independence and free development of all countries and peoples of the world. This is a unity of aspirations and goals of our internal development and our foreign policy which deeply permeates Tito's ideas and work and which is built into the very foundations of Yugoslavia's contemporary international position and its role and reputation in the world.

It is through the continuity and consistency of its independent and nonaligned foreign policy that Yugoslavia has continued in this past period, too, to strengthen its position and role as a constructive factor in international relations and as a factor for peace and stability in Europe and the world. At the same time, the further extraordinarily unfavorable development of the political and economic situation in the world and certain, primarily economic, difficulties which our society is now experiencing have made our international position more difficult and have emphasized the need for intensified efforts to preserve all the conditions needed for Yugoslavia's further independent and autonomous development and for a successful implementation of a comprehensive and dynamic nonaligned policy.

The aspirations of people to freedom and equality which have made their imprint on the entire postwar period also represent today the driving force of the struggle for peace and general progress of mankind. The opposition to these aspirations on the part of those forces and countries in the world, which defend the existing system of unequal political and economic relations, represents one of the sources of the deep crisis that burdens international relations today. This crisis manifests itself in the form of the bloc policy of division of the world, use of force and pressure in international relations, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and striving to strengthen the existing and capture new spheres of influence.

As a result of the bloc rivalry which has spread to all continents, the old crisis hotbeds are expanding and new ones are being created, all of which are becoming mutually linked together. This situation is causing a stagnation in international negotiations at a time when they are most needed. We witnessed the most eloquent example of this during Israel's recent aggression against the PLO and Lebanon. It is in this manner that the search for solutions of crises and some of the most important and long-term problems of the world, such as disarmament and economic development, on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and in accordance with the right of every people to freedom and independence, is also being blocked.

During this period, international economic relations and the world economic crisis have further deteriorated dramatically, and the pronounced political character of this world economic crisis is increasingly deepening to the extent that it has become one of the main causes of general instability in the world and a threat to peace. Although economic problems affect all countries, their burden has become intolerable for the developing countries.

They are not only victims of an inherited state of undevelopment and unequal position in international economic relations, but of the increasingly heavy consequences of the policy and insistence of the developed countries to solve their own problems at the expense of the developing countries through protectionism, imposition of low prices for raw materials, restrictive credit policies, and other similar means.

The problem of the indebtedness of developing countries surfaced as a priority problem only when it began to threaten to shake the world financial and banking system. This prompted some of the leading developed countries to concern themselves more seriously with this problem, primarily because of their own interests. However, a readiness to seek solutions through negotiations with the developing countries is still lacking. Global negotiations continue to be postponed, and a comprehensive examination of the essential problems of international economic relations continues to be avoided.

Nonaligned Countries Are Subjected to Bloc Pressures.

The accelerated arms race headed by the big powers also continues. New types of weapons are also accompanied by new war doctrines, something which increases the danger of a world war conflict and is a constant threat to small and especially nonaligned countries. Thus, enormous material resources are used only to further destabilize the international situation and promote policy from the position of force. The funds that are annually spent for armaments in the world are nearly equal to the total amount of debts of developing countries. We are especially concerned over the fact that Europe and especially the Mediterranean region is being transformed into one of the biggest arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons as well as a place of increasingly frequent military maneuvers.

This unfavorable development in the world reveals more and more the deep crisis of the bloc concept of international relations and of every policy which emanates from the position of force and domination. It has become evident that the blocs have not succeeded in solving a single problem of security and peace in the world even though their formation and existence are based precisely on such claims. On the contrary, the insurmountable contradictions and dangers inherent in this policy have provoked an intensification of the antinuclear and peace movements. Recently, these contradictions and dangers have prompted the leading bloc countries themselves to reexamine their positions to a certain extent, something that could provide the basis for opening substantive dialogues and negotiations. There are indications that it is precisely this year that might bring a turning point in this respect.

It is therefore understandable that, under these conditions, the interest in the nonaligned policy as an aspiration to new, just and democratic international relations and as an alternative to bloc conflicts and the cold war is growing.

The nonaligned countries themselves are subjected to strong and constant pressures from the blocs, a fact that can not but affect the situation within the movement as well as its unity. However, it is precisely these pressures and the alarming development of the international situation that have contributed to strengthening the nonaligned countries' awareness of the role of their movement, its responsible tasks and the importance of their unity of action for the fate of every individual member country. During the intensive preparations for the seventh conference of the heads of states or governments, the nonaligned countries have succeeded in subordinating their narrower individual interests to the broadest common interests. On this basis the attempts to render the movement passive or to turn it away from its original nonbloc orientation have been thwarted. Thus, the conditions have been created for the successful progress and outcome of the seventh conference which will be held in the coming days in friendly India, a country which is one of the founders of our movement and which has made an invaluable contribution to its assertion and reputation.

Tasks at Conference of Nonaligned

Yugoslavia's international position is most closely linked to the consolidation and further strengthening of the nonaligned policy and movement. For this reason we will strive, together with other nonaligned countries, to ensure that the seventh conference will fulfill the expectations and contribute concretely to promoting peace and relaxation of international tension and to creating the conditions for an independent development of all countries on the basis of their equal rights, especially for the faster development of developing countries. We will strive to ensure that the movement expresses its views as clearly as possible and determines in the same way the future direction of actions of nonaligned countries in the spheres of disarmament and of solving the problems of crisis hotbeds, liquidating colonialism and neocolonialism, [struggling] against imperialism and all tendencies of domination and hegemonism and for establishing a new international economic system, and strengthening the role and effectiveness of the United Nations. We will especially strive to strengthen the unity of the movement on the basis of the original principles of the nonaligned policy and on the basis of peaceful solutions to disputes between nonaligned countries.

We have the possibilities in the coming period to contribute more to the activity of nonaligned and developing countries in solving their economic problems, especially in view of the fact that our country will soon host the Sixth UNCTAD session.

We will strive for more effective mutual cooperation between developing countries. Under the conditions of slow and difficult progress of negotiations with the developed countries, the collective reliance of developing countries on their own forces is assuming an increasingly great importance. Our support for this policy must also be manifested among other things in constantly strengthening and enriching Yugoslavia's bilateral cooperation with the nonaligned and developing countries, something that is our lasting strategic orientation.

We will further continue to develop good relations with neighboring and other European countries as well as with big powers and all peace-loving countries of the world which accept cooperation on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and the right to independent internal development.

Together with a more resolute orientation of our society in solving the country's economic problems primarily by relying on its own forces, Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy in the contemporary deteriorated international condition becomes even more important for the stability and security of our independent development.

We face great tasks. We know what we want. We have plans and programs and clear directions of action. We also have the strength to fulfill them if we make extraordinary efforts, accept considerable sacrifices, and refuse to retreat in the face of difficulties. We can expect success if we are united and if we adopt a new attitude toward work and social obligations. Our contribution to economic stabilization and the further development of socialist self-management will be assessed according to our attitude toward these tasks: our attitude in deeds and not in words. It is in this way alone that we can achieve the further material progress of our society and ensure a happier and richer life for every individual citizen of our country.

The most important thing for all of us now is to consistently and responsibly fulfill our tasks and perform our social assignments at all levels ranging from the basic organizations of associated labor, delegates and delegations, working people in villages, assemblies of the sociopolitical communities and their executive organs, organs of administration and sociopolitical organizations to those of us who occupy the most responsible positions.

It is with this attitude toward implementing the programs that have been agreed upon that we will confirm once again that we are up to the historical tasks of our society and that we are consistent in following the road on which the League of Communists and Comrade Tito started us.

PLANINC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES 2 MAR

AU061634 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 83 p 1

[G. Moravcek report]

[Text] Labin, 2 Mar -- On the occasion of the miner's day of Labin commune, and in memory of 2 March 1921 when the famous Labin commune was established with the first self-management of miners, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today festively put into trial operation the Tupljak mine in the area of the Rasa coal mines in Istria.

This new hard coal mine will produce some 140,000 tons of coal per year. According to estimates, the Tupljak mine will provide the country with 320,000 tons of hard coal by the end of the current medium-term plan period.

Speaking at the opening ceremony and the mass rally held on this occasion which was attended, in addition to miners and people of the Labin region, by prominent sociopolitical workers of the republic and the community of the Rijeka communes, Milka Planinc referred to the most topical international and domestic economic difficulties and problems:

The world economic situation is very complex and complicated, and this is also reflected on the economic plane in our country. As a developing country, Yugoslavia is experiencing all the consequences of the economic crisis. However, it depends on us alone how we stabilize ourselves, Milka Planinc stressed.

Our strength is in cadres, production potential and primarily in the system of socialist self-management.

We must not be lulled by a possible improvement in world economic trends because, for the time being, no way out of the world crisis is visible. It is true, a drop in the interest rates and reduced oil prices are being indicated. However, for us, as a developing country, this may mean much or it may have very negative consequences. For what would happen if a drop in the oil price prevents our partners in the developing countries from carrying out the obligations which they have toward our country.

We cannot completely stabilize ourselves until the world economic situation is stabilized -- the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed -- but Yugoslavia must be quickly stabilized internally within. She also stressed that a way out of the existing economic difficulties can be found, although this may sometimes appear impossible.

We are short some $1.5 billion to buy equipment and producer goods this year. By replacing imported raw materials and equipment with domestic resources, certain collectives are finding their own way out of economic difficulties. However, there are circles which are waiting until the state will provide them with foreign exchange. We must create more by work than in the past, and we can do this by linking the organizations of associated labor which should prepare themselves for exports, Milka Planinc stressed.

The president of the Federal Executive Council recalled similar situations and difficulties through which our country had passed, and she stressed that it is not the first time that Yugoslavia has found itself in an unenviable economic situation.

We have emerged stronger from all past crises and blockades and thus, for instance, also from the one in 1950 when we were surrounded by a bloc.

It appears to me that the moment has arrived to emerge from the existing difficulties stronger and more united. We can emerge from difficulties stronger if we continue to strengthen the system of socialist self-management, for I do not believe that the state with its statist methods can by itself solve the existing problems.

ELECTRICITY, COAL, FOOD PRICES INCREASED

LD041841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council has decided to increase the price of electricity and coal by 25 percent.

Bearing in mind the need for more rapid development of priority activities, the council decided that an increase in the cost of electricity will significantly improve the material and economic position of organizations of associated labor in this branch of the economy and will facilitate the realization of planned targets. This price increase will also largely abolish disparity in the costs of different forms of energy.

The price increase will directly affect the family budget and will affect the living standard of working people, particularly families with low incomes.

The Federal Executive Council also decided to increase prices for processed milk, meat and fish products, including an increase of 22 percent in the price of butter.

EEC APPLYING DIFFERENT CRITERIA TO SFRY IMPORTS

LD050003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Brussels, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- It was announced at the headquarters of the European Community that an additional duty of 19.5 percent has been permanently added to imports of Yugoslav copper sulphate because of the assessment that our prices were in the range of "dumping," that is, unrealistically low.

This measure represents yet another obstacle for Yugoslav exports to the European Community. It is surprising in view of the opposite assurances given in Brussels during the recent ratification of the agreement on the long-term cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC.

The introduction of antidumping duties represents a defensive measure, as well as a "flexible" means to eliminate foreign competition, especially in conditions of crisis. In this case, the initiator of the procedure against us was the Italian firm Manica, a long-standing business partner of our Zorka and some other chemical producers. It is recalled in Brussels that it was this Italian partner who insisted on the price level with which we appeared on the community markets. The chronology of the procedure is also interesting. It coincided with the auction in Greece of a considerable purchase of the copper sulphate which made our sale impossible.

It is also pointed out here that thanks to subsidies, the Community sells worldwide millions of tons of agricultural products below the price "applicable" within its borders. In other words, it means that the criteria for the Community's exports differ from the criteria covering imports. In this case, the Community argues that "it defends its own producers" which is, generally speaking, correct -- but at the expense of the Yugoslav exporters. This is difficult to accept because the explanation shows more "the logic of the stronger" than an objective application of the customary trade criteria.

RIBICIC ON TALKS WITH ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADERS

LD042205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who led the LCY delegation to the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] in Milan, returned to Belgrade tonight. At Surcin Airport he was greeted by Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other party officials. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the delegation, will also attend the second part of the Italian Communist Party Congress which is continuing in Milan.

"This congress," Ribicic said on his return to Belgrade, "has again confirmed by its work and echo in the world that the Italian Communist Party is an important political factor in the country and that regardless of the fact that it is not in the government, it has great influence on political trends in the country. Of course, it is still too early to give an all-round impression and assessment of this congress because only the first part of it has been held, during which it was mainly the leaders and not the rank and file who spoke. But I think it is possible to say it represents an important political event. The Italian Communists have made a big step forward since the 15th Congress and they have strengthened still further their positions in Italian society."

Referring to the present work of the congress and the report by Secretary General Berlinguer, Ribicic especially pointed out that the party's decision to abandon the policy of the "historic compromise" and to favor a democratic alternative and the search for new ways of struggle for the victory of socialism and achievement of power has gained broad support. He added that in his report Berlinguer especially emphasized that the PCI will remain loyal to its present commitments on the international level and in relations in the international workers' movement. In this connection, he advocated equality and full autonomy of each political organization that struggles for socialism.

After recalling that in his report Berlinguer paid special attention to the need to create a new international economic order and to strengthen North-South dialogue and cooperation, Ribicic added that the leader of the Italian Communists also pointed out the importance of the Nonaligned Movement in the present world which is burdened by great difficulties and dangerous contradictions.

"During the congress," Ribicic said, "we had several meetings and talks with the most prominent PCI leaders, including Berlinguer, Napolitano and others. On this occasion, we talked about further cooperation between the two parties which is already good and fruitful. Much was also said about the forthcoming Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned in Delhi in which the Italian comrades, and not only they, showed great interest and to which they attached considerable importance."

During our stay at the congress of the Italian Communists, our delegation held many meetings with the representatives of other communist and socialist parties which were represented at the congress in large numbers (about 100 delegations).

"In Milan," Ribicic said, "we also had the first meeting with Gerardo Iglesias, new secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, who was elected to this post a few months ago.

"As well as exchanging information about the situation in the Spanish Communist Party and LCY activity in the field of stabilization, the meeting confirmed the continuity of good cooperation between the two parties which also characterized their relations at the time when Santiago Carrillo was its leader."

"Our delegation also had similar meetings with the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party and with the Japanese and Romanian Communists, French Socialists and others." "As well as the usual exchange of opinions about mutual cooperation," Ribicic said," the representatives of the parties with whom we conversed were especially interested in the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned, which begins in Delhi in a few days time, as well as our expectations from this summit and the present position of the Nonaligned Movement. They were especially interested in the kind of alternative offered by the nonaligned countries in the present difficult international climate, in this crisis which is manifold and burdened by various dangers."

'FAVORABLE CLIMATE' FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT VIEWED

LD051904 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] From the moment it became clear that the Seventh Nonaligned Summit would not be held in Baghdad as decided at the sixth summit, the Nonaligned Movement has made enormous efforts to overcome all the obstacles that stood or could have appeared on the way leading to New Delhi. Despite some malicious hopes, the movement has succeeded in overcoming all the obstacles and in creating a favorable climate that guarantees the successful course and outcome of the seventh summit.

The disagreements that have arisen on the subject of Kampuchea's representation will not significantly influence the debate on other important problems, regardless of the fact that in this particular case some member countries have deviated from the basic principle upon which relations between nonaligned countries are based. The mistake was made in Havana, and it has unfortunately not been put right this time either. However, although Kampuchea's place in the Nonaligned Movement remains empty, the debate on Kampuchea was not in vain. It proved, in fact, that the majority of the movement's member countries do not easily reconcile themselves with the policy of the fait accompli and that they will come to terms even less easily in the future with adverse behavior.

However, although the debate on Kampuchea has, in the absence of consensus, ended without a decision, that does not under any circumstances mean that the Nonaligned Movement is in a crisis. On the agenda of the seventh summit, which begins the day after tomorrow, there are many important questions that certainly will not remain without a suitable answer. Above all, there is no dilemma about the path the movement should follow. The mainstream of the movement is sufficiently strong and influential to preserve and defend its original principles, the unity of the movement and its ability to act. This means in fact that the movement was and remains an influential nonbloc force, capable of resisting all pressures from outside aimed at changing the course of its activity.

The draft of the document drawn up by India gives enough space and possibility for an exhaustive and constructive dialogue on all the problems facing the world and the Nonaligned Movement, as its most numerous component.

The Yugoslav delegation to the seventh summit has two basic tasks before it. First, to reaffirm Tito's vision of the movement and policy of nonalignment, and second, in its approach to current international problems, to indicate the movement's most pressing task at the present time. The struggle for a lasting, stable and real peace is the basic prerequisite for further strengthening the role of the movement and its unity. In this respect, it is true, the question again arises of a united stand on military interventions and of the duty of every member country of the movement to adhere to this principle in its own behavior as well. This duty also includes the peaceful solution of disputed questions and cessation of hostilities. Any deviation from this, and any attempt at ideologizing the movement would represent a renunciation of the principles on which the movement is founded.